Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

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Advertising Suffrage Among the Advertisers

At the advertising convention in Philadelphia the feature of the parade which secured the most continuous applause was the suffrage floats arranged by Miss Caroline Katzenstein of the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society. "Victory" with flaming torch marched at the head of eleven young Philadelphia women representing the full suffrage States. The marchers were all clad in Grecian robes. Dr. Shaw's automobile, "Victory," followed, bearing a huge transparency of the Suffrage Map of North America. One of the other floats proclaimed in big purple letters on a dark yellow background, "Home, the Best Advertised Firm on Earth, Needs Votes for Women."

Courtesy Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Above: Victory and the eleven full suffrage States as they appeared in the parade of the Advertising Co nvention last week. Below: Miss Julia McShane as Victory.

Anti-Saloon League Puts Suffrage in Its Platform

Declares in Strong Terms for First Time in History That Women Should be Given Vote and That Liquor Interests Are Unitedly Arranged Against It

For the first time in the twenty-three years of its history the Anti-Saloon League of America declared on June 29 in favor of woman suffrage. The Illinois delegates to the convention, which was held in Indianapolis, advanced the proposition, pointing out the great good which had been accomplished in that State in curbing the liquor traffic, largely through the work of the women at the polls.

"Woman suffrage tied the resolutions committee in a knot and kept it there several hours," says a special dispatch to the Chicago Herald. "It has always been the policy of the league, so it was explained by some of the leaders, to avoid any declaration in favor of any proposal that was not directly connected with the prohibition question. On this ground the subject of woman suffrage has been omitted from previous declarations of principles.

"It was pointed out in the committee meeting, however, that woman suffrage had become a non-partisan question. All the political parties had indorsed the principle; the labor movement had indorsed it, and so had numerous other organizations of great influence. Therefore, the equal suffrage advocates argued, if the Anti-Saloon League continued to ignore the subject it would be charged with cowardice and with being a back number. So the suffrage advocates won, and the following resolution was included in the declaration of principles adopted:

"Whereas, The liquor interests of the United States are unitedly and very aggressively arrayed against equal suffrage, realizing as they do that 'votes for women' means votes for prohibition; and

"Whereas, The overwhelming moral sentiment against the saloon should be given the largest possible political expression, without regard to sex; and

"Whereas, Experience has demonstrated the value for clean government and anti-liquor legislation of the ballot in the hands of women; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Anti-Saloon League of America unqualifiedly indorses the principle of woman suffrage and urges upon the temperance forces the justice, wisdom and desirability of securing the immediate franchise for women throughout the nation."

CONGRESS LAYS ON HEAVY EXPENSES

Burden of Appropriations Exceeding $1,500,000,000 Falls Equally on Voteless Women

Representative Fitzgerald, New York, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made the statement last week in the course of debate in the House that so far in this session Congress is committed to expenditures in excess of $1,500,000,000. The exact total carried in pending bills, including ordinary expenditures and such miscellaneous items as good roads, a nitrate plant, rural credits, and the ship purchase bill was given by Mr. Fitzgerald as $1,499,330,479, or $385,000,000 more than was appropriated at the last session; and this is not the whole bill of expenses for the sessions.

While Congress is thus adding to its yearly "pork barrel," a large part of the taxes which make these expenditures possible is levied from women. They pay, but they have no voice in the spending.

The Woman's National Democratic League notified President Wilson this week of a $1,000 contribution to his campaign fund, and a large number of prominent women throughout the country joined last week in forming the Woman's National Committee of the Hughes Alliance and opened headquarters in New York. The political parties are receiving more and more help from women at every election.

SENATE TO VOTE WITHOUT DEBATE

Suffrage Members, After Conference with Women, Promise to Push Federal Amendment

A vote in the United States Senate on the nation-wide suffrage amendment is likely to be taken before Congress adjourns. At a conference last week between a committee of suffrage workers and the Senators from the enfranchised States Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt agreed that the women would be satisfied to have the subject voted on without debate and Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, a Democrat, announced that on that understanding he would bring the resolution to a vote as soon as the appropriation bills are disposed of.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has started a concentrated campaign on Congress. In discussing it Mrs. Catt says:

"It must be obvious to all that it becomes our duty to test the value of both planks (in the Republican and Democratic platforms) and that at once . . . by insisting upon a vote on the federal admendment before the adjournment of Congress . . . We shall know how many Democrats feel bound by their party plank to vote against the Federal amendment and how Republicans interpret the rider in their party plank. It is absolutely necessary for us to know these facts before the next plans are made."

ADVERTISING MEN VOTE REFERENDUM

Ask Affiliated Clubs to Take Up "Very Important Subject" of Suffrage

Mrs. George Dunning, Chairman of the Philadelphia Woman Suffrage Party, saw an opportunity to strengthen suffrage by asking the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World to endorse votes for women last week. She, along with other Philadelphia suffragists, attended meetings, se-

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HUGHES ACCEPTS BOTH PLATFORMS

By Including Progressive's Candidate Gives Indication of Favoring Federal Suffrage Action

In welcoming the support of the Progressive party last week, Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, telegraphed the Progressive National Committee:

"I find no difference in platform or in aim which precludes the most

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Oregon Rules Woman May Have Identity of Own

Attorney-General Decides Mrs. Buland May Vote in Home State Even Though Husband Votes in Washington—"Woman Will Soon be Real Person" Comment

The Attorney General of Oregon has given an opinion and backed it with State Supreme Court decisions that a married woman may vote in Oregon, even if her husband votes in another State. The decision is of importance as another break in the common law creed that "the husband and wife are one, and that one the husband." It is appropriate that it should be rendered in a suffrage State.

Mrs. A. C. Newill of Portland tells the story to The Woman's Journal as follows:

"Rather an unusual case even for Oregon, where we are always 'trying it on the dog,' was that of Mrs. G. L. Buland, who was a candidate for delegate to the national Republican convention. Mrs. Buland was not elected, much to our regret, but as that is not the part of the story of which we are proud, I shall not dwell upon it.

"If I remember my East correctly, it is at least a popular superstition there that the husband and father of a family decides where the family domicile shall be. Can you imagine an Eastern court deciding that a woman might live, for example, in Philadelphia, and her husband journey each Monday morning to New York, there to carry on his business, hold office and vote, with the privilege, of course, of trekking back each week-end across New Jersey, while Mrs. Commuter maintained her comfortable home in Philadelphia, went serenely about her business and voted as a citizen of Pennsylvania? Well, that is the way it is done in Oregon.

"Mr. and Mrs. Buland formerly lived in the State of Washington, but about four years ago they decided to make a change, so Mr. Buland transported his goods and chattels—including, as you will have guessed, his obedient wife,—to Portland, where he bought a home which he deeded to his wife. Mrs. Buland and her son took up their residence here, while Mr. Buland commuted the hundred miles or so between here and their former home, where he still holds office, votes and conducts a banking business during the week.

"If Mrs. Buland had been content to stay in the rear in safety while others manned the trenches, no doubt the sad situation might never have come out, but she is a woman who does things—and many of the things have news value—so we were not surprised when the Republican county central committee approached her with a request that she permit her name to be put up at the primaries for delegate to the Chicago convention. After due consideration she consented, and then the trouble began.

"Statements of facts and near-facts were made in the papers, and people who were not too friendly to Mrs. Buland's candidacy became deeply concerned about the domestic and political status of her family. Being a woman who is not easily bluffed, Mrs. Buland determined to know the worst, and when several local attorneys declined to commit themselves she took up the matter with the Secretary of State for Oregon. A complete history of the case was laid before him, and he appealed to the Attorney General for legal advice. The latter decided and backed his opinion with Supreme Court decisions 'that the residence of both husband and wife is at No. 606 Maple street, Portland, Oregon.' To quote further, he said in regard to the husband—'there is evidence strongly to the effect that he is a resident of Portland, and even if he is not, his wife is a resident of said city notwithstanding, and therefore she is eligible to the office which she seeks.'

"He referred, moreover, to a case before the Supreme Court in which the decision had been made that a wife may acquire a separate domicile from her husband.

"Our very good friend, Mr. W. S. U'Ren, who is known as 'the father of the Oregon system,' made the smiling comment on the case: 'If woman keeps on this way, she will soon get to be a real person.'

"Fashions do change. For 'What is home without a mother?' we are thinking of substituting 'Where is home without the mother?'"

ADVERTISING MEN VOTE REFERENDUM

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cured introductions to wives of members of the resolutions committee, talked to groups of men and women in the hotel lobbies and finally submitted a petition to the resolutions committee asking it to favor equal suffrage.

As a result of this campaigning, the resolutions committee decided to favor a referendum vote by individual clubs, and the convention itself went on record as adopting this report of the resolutions committee.

The straightaway suffrage resolution presented in undeniable terms by Mrs. George Dunning and her co-workers, was referred to the national commission of the association, with the following appended:

"It is recommended that individual clubs be requested to vote on this very important subject, so that a referendum may be had. It would be unwise for the resolutions committee to take any other action and we feel that when such a vote is taken the intelligent men of this body will treat the subject fairly."

The women interested in the passage of the resolution declared afterward that they have gained a wedge and that now the thing to do to sweep the big organization into the suffrage fold is to get the wives of members of all the associations forming it stirred up to get the vote as soon as possible, and to make it a favorable one so that next year hundreds of affiliated clubs will go to the St. Louis convention rooting for suffrage.

PRESIDENT TALKS ON FAIR PLAY

In Address to Advertising Men, Says Nation Draws Vitality from Mass of People

President Wilson, in his address to the members of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, June 29 in Philadelphia, said:

"America, the country that we put first in our thoughts, should be ready in every point of policy and of action to vindicate at whatever cost the principles of liberty, of justice, and of humanity to which we have been devoted from the first."

"You know what you want in your business. You want a fair field and no favor. You want to be given the same opportunity that other men have and the principle of the life of America is that she draws her vitality, not from small bodies of men who may wish to assume the responsibility of guiding and controlling her, but from the great body of thinking and toiling and planning men from whom she draws her energy and vitality as a nation."

America cannot vindicate its principles of liberty and justice as long as liberty and justice are denied one-half of its people. The nation is not enjoying the fullest possible amount of energy of its people yet. One of the most feasible methods for greater utilization of the human resources of the population would be the immediate enfranchisement of the mothers of the race.

HUGHES ACCEPTS BOTH PLATFORMS

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hearty coöperation and the most complete unity."

One of the principal planks of the Progressives in their platform was for equal suffrage "both by Federal and State action." This plank was changed deliberately, in order that there might be no misconstruction, from one declaring for suffrage "either by Federal or State action." The standpoint of the Progressives was unquestionably for a nation-wide suffrage amendment, and in fully endorsing their platform Mr. Hughes has already put himself in the position of supporting both methods of enfranchisement.

FINEST TRIBUTE NOT FORTHCOMING

Clara Barton Memorial Grows Larger but Her Plea for Equality Still Unanswered

The Clara Barton Memorial Association, organized lately in the national capital for the purpose of raising a fund to erect a memorial to the founder of the Red Cross, has broadened its original scope and now a notion-wide permanent organization is proposed.

The association hopes to raise a fund of $200,000, half of which will be used for the purchase of a bronze or marble monument to be erected in Washington, while the remainder will be made a permanent fund, the income of which will be awarded each year as a prize to the American woman doing the greatest work for humanity that year.

In the meantime the finest tribute that might be paid to Clara Barton is still lacking—the granting of her plea for equal suffrage.

Equal Suffrage as Home-Destroyer and Ally of Socialism

By Eugene A. Hecker

A recent survey of current anti-suffrage literature shows that the objections to equal suffrage are still based largely upon its dangers to the home and its alleged union with Socialism. Suffrage, it seems, increases divorce, makes wives discontented, and inspires in girls an aversion to marriage. But are there no divorces among anti-suffragists? Is every anti-wife perfectly contented with her lot? Are all antis married?. If there are divorces even among antis, if there is marital discord even in anti households, if some antis are unmarried, why do anti-suffrage societies seize upon isolated instances of divorce and spinsterhood among suffragists in order to indict the whole suffrage movement?

Has it ever occurred to the antis that suffrage cannot destroy the home for the excellent reason that the home is indestructible? The home is as old as mankind; there is no tribe, however savage, where it is not an institution; it prevails even in the animal world; it has withstood the shocks of countless ages. A simple innovation like the ballot will not kill it. But while the home is indestructible, it can become infected and its maximum efficiency may be impaired. It has been and is impaired by alcoholism, by venereal disease, and by political corruption which leads to neglect of public sanitation. Without the ballot women can fight these disintegrating agencies only through the feeble method called indirect influence. Having the ballot, women can wield the only weapon that the saloon-keeper, the panderer and the politician fear. And the best proof of this is the recent exposure of the fund for wholesale political debauchery collected by the liquor dealers and used in Pennsylvania.

The second menace of equal suffrage appears to be its alliance with Socialism. Socialism is a very vague term. If by Socialism is meant the political party known as Socialists, it is a purely economic question. For some inexplicable reason the antis insist on making it a moral and religious one. Just what, for instance, has the government ownership of railroads to do with morality or religion? Are the initiative, the referendum, and the recall in any way related to the Decalogue? There are many planks in the Socialistic platform with which even antis agree; for example, the demand that child-labor cease to be exploited. But the fact is, that the antis deem all Socialism as having but one meaning: free love. There are probably some Socialists who believe in free love, so called. There are also men in the anti ranks—I have met them—who practice free love, though they do not profess it. This free love, which is only another name for the great social evil, existed centuries prior to Socialism, and is a doctrine whose adherents are not confined to any one party.

Strictly speaking, however, equal suffrage is not a question of morals or religion or the home or Socialism. The American people rarely argue an issue pertinently, but branch out into the most irrelevant fields. The tariff, for example, is only one of many factors in the increased cost of living and in the formation of the trusts; it is an economic and financial problem of no overwhelming importance; but the politicians seem to believe that the life of the Republic depends upon it.

It was not so many years ago that the doctrine of free silver became in the West almost a religious issue. So the question of equal suffrage is rarely discussed on its own merits. Fundamentally, the question of equal suffrage is a question of democracy, and nothing else. Either we are living under a government in which all citizens are equal before the law and have equal rights to a voice in law-making, or we are not. If we are not, let politicians say frankly that democracy is a failure, and let a clearly defined autocracy be established. If, however, we intend to be a democracy, it can be consummated only through participation of women citizens as well as men. For, in the words of Lincoln, if we can know where we are and whither we are drifting, we shall better know what to do and how to do it.

EVEN GOLF FAILS TO RUIN HOME

Yet the Game Takes More of a Woman's Time Than Voting, Says Mrs. Shafer

Golf takes its devotees away from home for a much longer time than voting, declares Mrs. W. E. Shafer, an Omaha golf expert; but she recently proved that a woman could be a proficient player without detriment to her bread in the oven.

"Mrs. Shafer was one of the first active suffragists of Omaha," says the Omaha Daily News. "But she always boasted that her bread was baked regularly each week and that it was extra fine bread, no matter how much suffrage work was on the carpet.

"Last week Mrs. Shafer qualified for the Gilmore trophy at Happy Hollow, and when the semi-finals and finals were announced for her bread-baking day she was not dismayed.

"In the morning she carefully put the bread to rise and then made her way from her home in Happy Hollow to the golf links, where she defeated Mrs. W. E. Silver by 5 up and 4 to play, making a score of 68 for the nine holes.

"Then Mrs. Shafer rushed home, put the bread in the oven and once again made her way to Happy Hollow, where she extinguished Mrs. Carl Lininger in the finals by 1 up, winning the trophy.

"When Mrs. Shafer again arrived at home she drew out four nicely-browned, delicious-looking loaves from the oven and remarked: 'The polls on election day are nearer my home than any hole on the Happy Hollow golf course. Now, will somebody tell me why people say we cannot vote without neglecting our domestic duties?'"

"It is very evident from the returns," says the American Issue, organ of the Iowa Anti-Saloon League in discussing the suffrage vote in Iowa, "that the cities and larger towns mustered a heavy liquor vote in favor of Harding for Governor and against woman suffrage."

PROGRESS GAINED IN LEGISLATURES

This Year's Sessions Show Considerable Advance in Southern Suffrage Movement

Although the Associated Press in a recent summary of legislative progress declares that "comparatively little favorable action" was taken this year by the Legislatures on equal suffrage, a review of this action shows distinct gains for the movement.

Few Legislatures met this year, and nearly all of those which held sessions were in Southern States. In New York, where a suffrage amendment was defeated last fall, it was again passed by the Legislature, 33 to 10 in the Senate and 109 to 30 in the House.

The Maryland Senate for the first time in its history passed the amendment by more than the necessary three-fifths vote, 17 to 10, although it was later beaten in the House, 36 to 64. The Kentucky Senate voted 26 to 8 in favor of submitting the question, and only the most desperate work on the part of the liquor dealers defeated it in the House, where, in fact, it won a majority 46 to 45, but not the necessary two-thirds.

In Oklahoma the resolution received an adverse report in the Senate, but passed the House 62 to 15. In Virginia, where in 1912 and 1914 the House of Delegates gave only 13 favorable votes for a suffrage amendment, in 1916 the vote stood only 52 to 40. The South Carolina House of Representatives, which in 1914 laughed at the introduction of a suffrage bill and voted unanimously against a measure extending school suffrage to women, refused to cut off debate this year, and gave a vote of only 61 to 51 against the amendment.

After much heated debate, the Louisiana House returned a verdict of 60 ayes and 49 noes. In New Jersey and Rhode Island presidential suffrage bills were killed in committee.

WANTS ANTI TALK CUT FROM BOOKS

Mrs. Moyer-Wing Scores Scribner's for Including Ward's Article in School Text

The inclusion of Artemus Ward's anti-suffrage essay, "Woman's Rights," in a textbook published by Charles Scribner's Sons has called forth this protest to the publishers from Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing:

"Gentlemen:

"My attention has been called to your textbook, 'American Literature Through Illustrative Reading,' compiled by Sarah E. Simons, head of Department of English, Washington, D. C., which contains Artemus Ward's 'Woman's Rights.'

"This article is not illustrative of anything of merit; it is not instructive; it is not literature. It falls wide of the mark in everything that would make it of value to your publication; and in the hands of young, impressionable students it may give a wrong impression of a cause that even Artemus Ward failed to laugh out of existence. I suggest that you omit from your textbook. this foolish attempt of his to be 'funny' at your earliest opportunity."

Liquor Paper Taunts Women And Tells Why Iowa Lost

"Barrels and Bottles" Says Women Must Promise Not to Vote For Prohibition if They Want Franchise

Under the title of "Listen, Sisters," an editorial appears in the June issue of "Barrels and Bottles," a publication devoted to the interests of the retail liquor dealers and printed in Indianapolis, which quite frankly tells suffragists why they lost in Iowa.

After explaining why "the relegation of suffrage to State action" in the party platforms "is a wise and politic solution, little as it suits the impatient demands of its radical advocates," "Barrels and Bottles" says that there is one feature of this "complex question" which "brings it within the legitimate purview of a liquor trade publication, and in some respects is, from a practical point of view, the most potent and significant factor of the whole question." It seems that, however unjustly, the cause of equal suffrage "has been yoked up in advance with the cause of prohibition."

"Through the efforts of prohibition propagandists, through the zeal of the W. C. T. U., and through the injudicious impatience of some of our sisters to count their chickens before they are hatched, the impression has gone out that once given the ballot, the great majority of women would make haste to add to the swath of sentimental statutes lacking the moral sense of the community for their enforcement."

"This has not been the result in the States where woman suffrage prevails," declares "Barrels an Bottles," with somewhat ambiguous correctness, but that fact "makes it all the more necessary for women seeking enfranchisement to counteract and combat a presumption which naturally tends to array against their cause all men opposed to prohibition."

In other words, the advice which "Barrels and Bottles" gives the suffrage movement is to give assurance to the liquor dealers that women will not vote for prohibition.

"This handicap" of having the opposition of men opposed to prohibition "has again and again prevented the granting of suffrage to women just as it did in Iowa the other day when the suffrage amendment was defeated by a margin so small that it was manifestly only the unpopularity of the proposition in the larger cities where prohibition is not favored that prevented its adoption."

Finally "Barrels and Bottles" concludes with the following taunt: "It is a case in which our sisters would do well to remember the recipe for fricaseed hare: 'First catch your hare!'"

APPOINTS WOMAN IN NO. CAROLINA

Governor Craig Breaks Precedent by Selecting Suffragist As Secretary

Governor Craig of North Carolina last week appointed Miss May F. Jones of Asheville, a prominent suffragist, as his private secretary. It is the first time that a woman has held this position in the State. The State Supreme Court has ruled that a woman cannot even be a notary public.

In making the appointment Governor Craig, who has always been an anti-suffragist, took pains to point out that his action did not make him a suffragist. The position, he also said, was not analogous to that of notary public. It was a position of trust but no oath of office was administered.

Chief Justice Clark, who has worked steadfastly both for equal suffrage and the right of a woman to be notary public, at once declared that the statement of the Governor that "this did not make him a suffragist" was unnecessary; that while the Governor heretofore had been opposed to suffrage, everyone knew that he was a loyal Democrat and that since the St. Louis platform had been adopted which made woman suffrage one of its planks, he was sure that his friend, Governor Craig, loyal Democrat and gentleman that he was, stood frankly upon that platform without evasion or equivocation.

"No one will accuse President Wilson or the great Democratic Party of seeking to get the ninety-one suffrage electoral votes and the Presidency by false pretenses, and whatever may have heretofore been the independent views of gentlemen on this subject, all loyal Democrats will feel faithfully bound to carry out the pledges to the women of the country, thus solemnly made," said Judge Clark.

Governor Craig's suggestion that a woman could be appointed to the secretaryship because no oath of office was required, might be a simple solution of an illogical situation, the Judge observed humorously.

If this proposition was correct, he said, all that was necessary to do was for the next Legislature to strike out the requirement that notary publics, deputy clerks and members of the official boards of our public institutions and railroads should take an oath, and thus at once women would be eligible to all these positions.

WOMAN TEACHER AT JOHNS HOPKINS

Miss Florence Bamberger Earns Position as First Woman Instructor in Education

Following closely upon the announcement that Yale University is to have a woman on its faculty comes the news that Miss Florence E. Bamberger has been appointed an instructor in education in the teachers' courses in the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore.

Although women have taught in the medical school for several years, Miss Bamberger is said to be the first woman to instruct students in any of the other departments. Under the will of Miss Mary Garrett the university was required to give women the same opportunities as men in all departments.

OPPOSITION HAS HOPELESS FIGHT

William Marion Reedy Declares Suffrage Menaces Nothing Good and Cannot Fail

"The fight against woman suffrage is hopeless," declares William Marion Reedy in the St. Louis Mirror, "and for this reason: woman suffrage menaces nothing that should endure; woman suffrage is on the side mainly of those things which all of us, in our hearts, believe should prevail; woman suffrage is a promise of support for the ultimate fairness and decency of things in government and in society. So long as women are deprived of the vote, civilization will fly woundily and crookedly like a bird with only one wing. It is inconceivable that the tabu against woman at the polls should continue must longer in this country. Woman's intelligence is so useful in our public affairs, even when and where it finds no expression in the ballot, that it is nothing less than political, social and economic idiocy for men to keep her longer classed with idiots. Woman suffrage will bring into practical use in the solution of the country's problems a form of intelligence, a quality of intuition and sympathy now sadly lacking. It will free both women and men of many prejudices and inherited superstitions, and freedom is the cure for all the evils under which we suffer."

HAVE AGREED TO PUBLIC DEMANDS

Following Campaign of Bryn Mawr Women, Philadelphia Firm Conforms to Ordinance

A decided victory for the force of public opinion has been won in the recent agreement of the firm of Gimbel Brothers in Philadelphia, department store merchants, to accede to the requirements of the city's fire ordinances, which they have evaded for several years. This outcome is due to the persistent work of the women of the Bryn Mawr Committee on Fire Prevention, who are making a study of fire risks in Pennsylvania as their anniversary gift to Bryn Mawr College. Against great political and financial odds they waged a campaign of publicity against the hazardous conditions which they found in this particular store, and so successfully that Messrs. Gimbel Brothers have now agreed to make all necessary changes of construction in their building to meet the demands of the city. Isn't it time that women who are so interested in public affairs should have a voice in them?

Women are doing the same work as men in cleaning the streets of Schoeneberg, Germany, but the city council has just refused to give them as much pay.

THE OPPORTUNITY

A vote for President in every State in the country by 1919.

Now that all political parties have declared that suffrage should be extended to women by the States, there is one quick line of action which they should be asked to take, and which, if they are sincere, they must take.

Through the Legislatures of the States they can extend to women the vote for President in every State in the country.

The Illinois Legislature has done this, and because of its action women will be able to vote for President in Illinois this fall.

What Illinois has done, every State in the country can do.

The United States Constitution in Art. 2, Section 1 declares: "Each State shall appoint, IN SUCH MANNER AS THE LEGISLATURE THEREOF MAY DIRECT, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress."

In other words, the Legislature has the power to decide the manner in which the electors who cast the electoral vote for President are chosen. As the late Henry B. Blackwell, former editor of the Woman's Journal, pointed out (see Woman's Journal, March 5, 1904): "The ample, exclusive and sovereign power of appointment vested in the Legislature was formerly exercised by its members in person, and continued to be so exercised by the Legislature of South Carolina until after the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. In New Jersey until 1804 the State Legislature in person appointed the presidential electors. With the growth of democracy it has become usual to delegate this power to all male citizens, but this is subject at any time to change, modification, or recall."

A majority of a State Legislature can confer upon women citizens an equal right with men to take part in the appointment of presidential electors.

The Republican party has declared that it "favors the extension of suffrage to women" through the States.

The Democratic party has declared that it favors the extension of suffrage to women by the States.

Every legislator who is elected as a Republican or as a Democrat is bound by his party platform to vote for the extension of suffrage in his State.

This fall legislators will be elected in the following States:

Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin and North Dakota.

Next year legislators will be elected in seven more States and in Alabama in 1918. By 1919 the political parties can give the presidential vote to women throughout the country.

Henry Bailey Stevens.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1916

A NEW LITTLE SISTER

A brand new feature appeared in connection with the suffrage float in the town parade of Attleboro, Mass., on July 4.

The suffragists had arranged a beautiful float, carrying thirteen young women wreathed with yellow poppies who represented the twelve suffrage States and Alaska. With them was a little girl representing East Cleveland, O., which has just given women the municipal vote.

They might have had two more little girls, to represent Fellsmere and Cocoa, the two small cities in Florida which have lately adopted charters giving women a vote in municipal elections. The news of Fellsmere's having thus put itself on the map was telegraphed by the Governor of Florida to the Florida delegation at the mid-year conference of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Chicago last year. A big suffrage map was hanging on the wall, and the women immediately pasted a gray spot upon the black expanse of Florida, amid general applause. Dr. Anna H. Shaw remarked that people do not like to turn gray, but that it gives the suffragists pleasure to see black States turning gray. At the Mississippi Valley Conference in Minneapolis this year, Mrs. Catt said that we ought to pay more attention to getting municipal woman suffrage into city charters, wherever this is possible.

Every breach in the wall helps. When one city gets municipal woman suffrage, all the neighboring cities have a chance to see that it does not cause any of the frightful results predicted by the opponents of equal rights.

There has been a strong disposition shown of late in many widely separated cities to admit women to a share in the government. Sometimes the effort succeeds, sometimes it is temporarily held up by a hostile Legislature or an adverse decision in the courts. The Woman's Journal would be glad of a complete list of cities in the United States that allow women to vote in municipal elections. Any of our readers who know of others beside those mentioned here are asked to send in the names.

A. S. B.

SUMMER SUGGESTIONS

The interest in equal suffrage is now so great that thousands of women wish to keep on working for it, even during the vacation. What are some of the things that can be done for the cause in the summer? Here are a few suggestions. Nobody can follow all of them, but everybody can follow some:

First and foremost, talk in behalf of equal suffrage to your friends. Speak good naturedly, and do not talk so long at one time as to make yourself a bore, but mention the subject frequently, and keep a bright look-out for chances to bring in a few words about it. Let everybody who knows you know that you take a great interest in getting women the right to vote.

If you live in Massachusetts or are summering here, sent to the Headquarters of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, for a supply of the new enrolment cards. Carry some of these always with you, and get as many signatures as possible. Explain that there are no dues, and that signing involves no obligation, beyond believing in votes for women. If you are spending the summer in some other State that uses enrolment cards, follow the same course there.

Ask your friends to subscribe for the Woman's Journal, and for the the Headquarters News Letter. If you are meeting many people, make it a rule to ask somebody every day. If you meet only a few people, ask somebody at least once a week. It is the systematic work that tells.

Enclose a suffrage leaflet in every letter that you write. Send to National Suffrage Headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, for a catalogue of the literature, and pick out such leaflets as are best adapted for your various friends. To almost any woman, the new one on suffrage and the babies will prove interesting and attractive.

If you are spending your vacation away from home, leave suffrage books, tracts and papers about in the parlor of the hotel or boarding house. In summer idleness, many will pick them up and look at them, and some will become interested.

Take with you a supply of suffrage picture post cards, and mail them to your friends.

Hang up in every guest-room of your home, framed, a declaration of suffrage principles (such as "Why Women Should Vote), or a suffrage poster. It will preach a silent message to the friends who come to visit you. Hang something of the same kind in your hall or sitting room. It will attract the attention of callers, and stimulate discussion. Remember Tom Brown at Oxford and the death warrant of King Charles I.

Organize a quartette or a glee-club or a chorus of young people who can sing, and have them sing suffrage songs on the beaches, or near the hotels, or wherever it will be effective. Let them go in the evening and sing a suffrage serenade to somebody—a prominent suffragist, or a person who is known to be on the fence, or even a strong anti, if he or she is the kind of person who would take it in good part and laugh instead of being angry. In a country village, the suffrage singers might station themselves near the post office when everybody is waiting for the mail,—a time when any entertainment is usually welcome. Or they could go out in a decorated antomobile and sing in all the neighboring towns.

If you live in Massachusetts, make things all summer for the great Bay State Festival and Suffrage Bazaar, and ask all your friends to make things.

Get up a bridge party, or tableaux, or charades, or a tea, or any sort of entertainment, charge an admission fee and give the proceeds to the cause. In England, a few years ago, the college girls tried having a self-denial week for the benefit of suffrage, but the small amounts they saved by cutting off luxuries did not satisfy them; so next they had a self-indulgence week, giving all sorts of small entertainments and charging an admission; and in this way they raised much more.

Lay in a supply of literature, and then organize a suffrage picnic party to go out and distribute it. Put it in rural free delivery boxes along the road; leave it at farm house doors; persuade grocers and other dealers to do up a copy with every package they send out. Exert your ingenuity to devise ways so that people will come upon suffrage tracts in the most unexpected places, as the haunted man in Kipling's story came upon new-born kittens sprawling even on his breakfast table and among the clothes in his bureau drawers.

Go to church early, and put a suffrage leaflet in every hymn book—"Clergymen for Woman Suffrage," or one of the temperance or child labor tracts would be appropriate.

If you have a gate post or a window abutting on the street, put up a suffrage poster, or the suffrage map of North America; or if you own a pasture by the road-side, put up a large suffrage map of the United States on an advertising sign board, or a few telling facts, in big letters that can be read by every passerby.

Get up some amateur theatricals, and give a suffrage play.

Keep a mite box on your table, and collect money for West Virginia and South Dakota.

Make out a list of people whom you would like to convert, and mail each of them a piece of suffrage literature every ten days or so, for several months. One time send a leaflet, another time a marked copy of an article in the Woman's Journal, and so on. Write a letter about suffrage to your local paper, buy several hundred copies, and give the editor a list of names to which to send the paper containing your letter, marked. He can do it at small expense for postage.

Make out a list of lukewarm suffragists who need to be made to work harder. Send to anti-suffrage headquarters for a sample set of anti literature, lay in a supply of the most offensive among their documents, and mail them to your lukewarm friends. It often has a highly stimulating effect.

Hold a celebration on Lucy Stone's birthday, Aug. 13.

Plan to attend the National Suffrage Convention in Atlantic City, N. J., September 6 to 10.

The most important rule for suffrage work has been summed up in the words "Do something, and do it all the time."

A. S. B.

SOUTH AMERICA COMING ON

South America will have its first International Child Welfare Congress this month, at Buenos Aires. There will be different sections dealing with hygiene, education, industrial legislation, psychology, sociology, aid to mothers and children, etc. A long list of up-to-date subjects are to be discussed.

In glancing over the names of the many distinguished men connected with the coming Congress, it is of interest to find among them a considerable sprinkling of women, including a number of women physicians, lawyers and dentists. The chairman of the Executive Committee is Doctor Julieta Lanteri Renshaw. She held the same office in connection with Argentina's first National Child Welfare Congress, three years ago; and she is also President of the League for the Rights of Women and Children. Both the secretaries of the International Congress are women, one of them the editor of the "Tribuna Feminina."

Women are found on the list not only from Argentina, which has the reputation of being progressive, but from other South American countries. Dr. Paulina Luisi is chairman of the National Committee of Uruguay; and of the 29 members of its Propaganda Committee, nine are women. One of these is president and another secretary of the "League Against Alcoholism," and one is treasurer of a society to combat tuberculosis. There are women at the head of refuges for unmarried mothers, and other good works. But the teaching profession is especially well represented, and many women holding high educational positions figure in the list. It appears that Argentina has not only women journalists, but an organization of professional women and another society equivalent to our Association of Collegiate Alumnae. All these facts come out incidentally in looking over the program of the International Child Welfare Congress, and the titles of the women who are to be connected with it. Evidently the woman movement has already made more progress in South America than most North Americans are aware.

A. S. B.

THEY NEED A VOTE

This is the season when many women sit on hotel piazzas and talk of things that are vapid to the last degree. It recalls the story of two pompous old gentlemen who were travelling together on the train. Each had a wife who cherished the narrowest ideas of "woman's sphere." One old gentleman was heard to ask the other, "Is your wife entertaining this summer?" And his friend answered, "Not very."

One of the good effects of equal suffrage is to make women more interested in large public questions, and hence more interesting than when their conversation tended to be limited to "the three dreadful D's—dress, domestics and diseases."

A. S. B.

CHARGES ALL NEGATIVE

The fundamental reason for equal suffrage is its justice. It is normal, sane, and in line with all the wholesome tendencies of the age. The fact that it is all right is proved in the same way that the Irishman proved his good character. Called upon in court to bring a witness to his being a man of good behavior, he said he could prove it by the chief of police. "By me?" said the astonished chief of police. "Why, I never saw or heard of the man before!" "That proves it," answered the Irishman. "I have lived in this town for twenty years, and if the chief of police has never had anything to do with me, that shows I am a law-abiding citizen."

Almost all the accusations made against equal suffrage by its opponents in the East are that it has not done this, or has not done that, in the way of bringing in the millennium. If they could show that it has done anything bad, they would. Since they can only talk about what it has not done, it must be at least guiltless of any harm.

Those who know it more intimately, in the suffrage States, say with Judge Lindsey, that it has proved not only harmless, but distinctly beneficial; and they show their sincerity by defeating every suggestion for its repeal. The Hon. John W. Kingman of the Wyoming Supreme Court said that the last time a member of the Legislature made a proposal to repeal woman suffrage "his motion failed for want of a seconder, and he was laughed down by the House." That was many years ago; and the attempt has never been renewed.

A. S. B.

WHERE WOMEN DO NOT VOTE

If the recently-revealed fact that 5,000 children are working in the beet fields of Colorado proves that woman suffrage in that State is a failure, then, according to Owen Lovejoy, the secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, it is a strange thing that the anti-suffragists have not suggested taking away the vote from the men in Iowa, where it has been known for years that 16,000 children are in agriculture, and in Kentucky, where they number 53,000, and in North Carolina, where they number 120,000. —Mrs. Anna Cadogan Etz in La Follette's.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

ILLINOIS

The women of Alton have rendered substantial service to their city in securing an election board that will serve without pay, and free polling places for a special election July 11.

The Park Commissioners asked the executive board of the women's civic organization, known as the Vigilant Improvement Association, to meet with them at the City Hall last May. The president of the park commission explained that it would be necessary to hold a special election in order to have funds for park purposes, and asked the co-operation of the women in making the election of as little expense as possible. The women promised to do their best. Two weeks afterward they were able to present to the park commissioners a full list of election officials who would serve without pay, and a complete list of polling places which had been donated.

This achievement of the women, who were led by Mrs H. M. Schweppe, will mean the saving of a good round sum to the city. There are 15 precincts, at each of which it takes six officers, or 90 officers in all. At city elections the officers are paid five dollars a day. The women were thus able to save the city $450 on the pay roll alone. By securing free polling places they will bring the total amount saved to something over $500.

While there are both men and women on the election board, it was the women alone who made the campaign to save the city's money. It was not an easy task by any means, for in some parts of the city it was almost impossible to find those who would serve without pay, and property owners were not always willing to give the use of their buildings; but the women's persuasiveness prevailed.

Their last stroke is to hold a school of instruction so that the women officials at the polls will do creditable work. The men may also avail themselves of the opportunity this school affords if they so desire.

Officers of the ward civic leagues of Chicago gave a luncheon last week for Mrs. Bernard L. Engelke, who has during the last three years organized civic leagues in the 35 city wards. At this luncheon Mrs. Engelke presented her successor, saying she had the keenest satisfaction in knowing that her work is to go on under the able direction of Mrs. Frederick A. Dow, who was for two years State president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

KENTUCKY

In spite of the heat in Kentucky a great deal of interest was shown by the people in Margaret Foley's recent speeches. In Louisville she spoke at the first factory meeting ever held there, and she says that the men seemed very interested. Open air meetings were also held in Lincoln Park and Highland Park near Louisville. Other meetings were held at Hodgenville, Elizabethtown, Pineville, Corbin, Shelbyville, Frankfort and Middlesboro. At Middlesboro a few days before, when the Chautauqua came, the chairman of the board of education had refused to allow Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout to speak in the school hall, where the Chautauqua meetings were being held, because she was to talk on suffrage. Therefore the people who attended the Chautauqua heard the first part of the program in the school hall, and then those who wished to hear Mrs. Trout had to go to another hall a block away.

NEW YORK

Since the weather got a little mixed this year, what might have been a suffrage May-pole dance got shuffled into the wrong pack and almost turned itself into a Fourth of July safe and sane parade, says the New York Evening Post of an event in New York last week. But as the White Knight told Alice, it isn't what it is called, but "what it really is" that matters. And it really was a good time for 300 children, the kind of good time that ice cream and cake help to make.

There was a march first of all, led by a sure enough "If-you're-waking,-call-me-early" kind of queen, and ended in Central Park around a Maypole of yellow and white, with yellow suffrage ribbons and flowers.

Mrs. Jerome Cook, captain of the Fifteenth Assembly District for the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, was hostess for the party.

WISCONSIN

Suffrage automobile parades were planned for the Fourth of July in Waukesha and Racine County.

INDIANA

A large suffrage conference will be held at Merom, July 10 to 15, which, while primarily designed for the suffragists in the southwestern part of the State, will be attended from every district in the State.

The first three days of the conference will be devoted to round table discussions and on Thursday a program with prominent speakers will be held. The meetings will be held out-of-doors on the bluffs.

Miss Helen Benbridge, chairman of the organization committee of the Woman's Franchise League, has sent detailed instructions to the leagues throughout the State covering the conduct of the big automobile campaign from Aug. 15 to Sept. 1. District and county chairmen are requested to co-operate with local leagues and to map out a systematic plan in each county in each district. Suffrage literature, suffrage pennants and banners can be secured from the State headquarters in the Odd Fellow Building, Indianapolis, and any other information from Miss Benbridge at Terre Haute as organization chairman. The work at this time is to be concentrated on agitation for the passage of the federal amendment, and short practical talks on the status of the matter in Congress at that time, and of the manner in which the federal amendment is operated when referred back to the States for ratification, will be made, as well as information generally about suffrage propaganda. Efforts are to be concentrated by all suffrage organizations to see that Congressmen are to be informed of the State public sentiment on the question and to notify them that the personal record on the final fate of the measure will directly affect their tenure of office. The leagues over the State are preparing to go into this with much enthusiasm and it promises to be the greatest campaign for suffrage action ever undertaken in the State.

CONNECTICUT

The Fairfield and Tolland county conventions were held last week. Fairfield county is next to New York, and active suffrage work has been going on there since 1909. The convention was held at Stratford. A suffrage parade, preceded by the boys' drum and fife band of the town, marched to the hall before the opening of the convention. Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, who led the Connecticut division in the Chicago parade of June 7, again acted as leader, and a number of decorated automobiles brought up the rear. Miss Ruutz-Rees of Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, county chairman, presided over the convention.

Tolland county has been the last county in Connecticut to come into the movement, and it is less well organized than any of the other counties. The convention at Rockville was arranged by Mrs. W. J. Bartlett, who also presided. It was held in Wesleyan Hall, and the ladies of the Methodist Church served lunch and did everything in their power to make the convention a success. The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association plans to follow up this convention with active organizing work.

MASSACHUSETTS

A "Get Together Party" of the suffragists of the First, Fifth and Sixth Middlesex districts was given by Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie at her summer home in Lincoln on July 7, with addresses by Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson and Mrs. Fred M. Cleaveland.

LOUISIANA

A recent hearing on the woman suffrage bill before the legislative committee to which it was referred held a double significance for suffragists. The mother of the man who introduced the bill in the General Assembly, Frank E. Powell of Beauregard Parish, was herself one of the women who urged a favorable report on the bill. It is a natural result that the high ideals of a woman who believes in justice and fair play should be inherited by her son. "Mrs. Powell cannot with any regard for accuracy be characterized as a 'new woman,'" comments the Pine Bluff (Ark.) Graphic, in describing the hearing. "Like thousands of other lovable, old-fashioned mothers, she has come to realize and appreciate how much better conditions would be if women had had the ballot 30 or 40 years ago, and probably to believe that a woman who is competent to rear a family of good men and women is as qualified to have a voice in public affairs as some of the specimens of genus homo who vote—after they have been told how."

OHIO

A State-wide primary will be held August 8, at which candidates will be nominated for the United States Senate and House, general State offices, members of the Legislature and county offices. The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association is promotjng an active campaign of interviewing candidates for Congress, State offices and the Legislature, and is recommending to its branch associations that they interview candidates for county offices as well. The replies so far received indicate a very gratifying percentage of good suffragists among the candidates for various offices.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association will be held July 12. July 13 the State President, Mrs. Upton, meets with the executive board of the Montgomery County Woman Suffrage Association at Dayton and speaks in the evening at a dinner to which men as well as women are invited.

A week of meetings is scheduled for Knox County, beginning July 10. Arrangements are being made by local committees secured by Miss Alice Standish, and the speakers will be Miss Ella Haas, Miss Zara du Pont and Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser.

The Woman Suffrage Party of Cleveland is conducting a speakers' class at Headquarters, 1706 Euclid avenue.

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"MADE TROUBLE" IN WASHINGTON

Woman Superintendent Reforms School Situation That Had Let Boy Go to Ruin

Ten or twelve years ago a woman was elected county supertendent of schools in Walla Walla County, Washington, "and not long afterward," says the Sunset Magazine, "certain male politicians who had predicted trouble began to say, 'I told you so!" The woman was Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, now Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Washington, and the trouble which the politicians called attention to was real enough. Mrs. Preston doesn't deny that, but then—

"'It takes trouble to get things started, sometimes,' she explains. 'As the world advances, new needs are born. We were in a rut, and nothing short of a good jolting would lift us out!'

"She had induced some country people to send a rather promising boy into town, where he completed the high school course. Saloons and tobacco shops changed him and she was to blame!

"That was jolt number one, and there were others. Two courses were open to Mrs. Preston: she could 'Pooh Pooh!' the whole thing, or she could readjust her ideas to a new comprehension of truth. And, being a keen minded and practical woman, that is what she did. She began to study the rural education problem as it existed, rather than as, theoretically, it ought to exist. The result was that she began to look about for means of educating country boys and girls fully and satisfactorily in the country, and of developing country life 'from the inside.'

"The 'community center,' now fairly common throughout the northwest, is one of the results of this study and experiment. A community center usually has as its focal point a country school house. The vital idea back of it is that every school building is a 'plant' owned by the public, and which ought to be put to the fullest possible use. In practice, it is used as a sort of community club room; a forum for making and disseminating public opinion."

LEADERS MUST GO BEYOND PLANKS

Sensible Course Would Be to Submit Anthony Amendment at Once, Says Monitor

"If equal suffrage is to be removed from partisan politics during this campaign," says the Christian Science Monitor, "if the States that are Republican or the States that are Democratic are not to be disturbed or made uncertain by the suffrage issue, then it will be well for the party leaders to concede that the suffrage planks in both platforms did not express the party sentiment on the equal suffrage question and that the Susan B. Anthony amendment shall be submitted by the next session of Congress, no matter which side wins in the general battle. This is the sensible course to take. Equal suffrage cannot be long denied; why not concede it now?"

California Welfare Worker Answers Suffrage Queries

Helen Barg, of Industrial Commission, Cites Beneficial State Laws Passed by Women and Lauds Greater Team-Work of Women of all Classes

Definite testimony as to the practical working out of woman suffrage in California is contained in a letter received by the Springfield (Mass.) Equal Suffrage League from Helen V. Barg of the California Industrial Welfare Commission. The letter is in reply to one from the league, and answers in detail questions as to the practical effects of equal suffrage. Some of the questions and their answers are as follows:

"Does the eight-hour law for women passed in California since the enfranchisement of women apply to the canning industry?"

"The eight-hour law for women was passed in 1911 before the enfranchisement of women. The canning industry was exempted, but in 1913 there was passed as a direct consequence of the activity of the women of the State an act creating the industrial welfare commission, with powers of determining minimum wages for women and minors, fixing standard conditions of work, and also regulating the hours of women in those industries exempted by the eight-hour law. The commission has limited the hours in the canning industry to 10 per day, permitting overtime to 72 hours a week at an overtime rate of 1¼ regular rates. The average hours in the canning industry are less than 48 per week. The season is short—three weeks in the pea canneries, four weeks in some fruit canneries and longer in the city canneries. In the pea canneries the women worked 12 to 14 hours a day for the three-week season. The 10-hour regulation has resulted in the working of two shifts of eight hours each. The canners say that no overtime will be worked this season as a result of penalizing it by overtime rates. After several years' experience with the operation of an inflexible eight-hour law I personally have come to the conclusion that limited daily and weekly overtime at overtime rates will work out to greater advantage. The commission is having elaborate records kept in the canning industry as a basis of scientific work in the industry."

"Are the women of your State or city treated with less consideration, chivalry or courtesy than they were before enfranchisement?"

"Certainly not. The relations of men and women, as of men toward other men, are fundamentally economic and are not affected by the fact that once or twice a year a woman goes to the polls and registers her opinion on public questions. Women have been accorded much more consideration as members of the community since 1911.'

"Are there separate vocational schools for girls in your State or city?"

"There is very little vocational education in this State. We have separate classes in cooking, millinery, dressmaking and other branches of domestic arts for the girls, and classes in sloyd, surveying, electrical work and certain other trades for boys, but not separate schools. We are planning on great growth in this direction, which will necessitate separate schools. In our State reformatories the girls and boys have been placed in separate institutions, far apart, and are given vocational training."

"Please give concrete instances of the influence of women in civic affairs in your city."

"The women of Los Angeles secured the purchase of a site for a municipal civic center, the last large piece of land in the heart of the city. We have eliminated barber shops, livery stables and similar places as polling places and are now using portable booths where other desirable location is not convenient. About 60 of these booths are on school grounds. Women are not trying to do things just as women. We are co-operating with men and men's organizations in various movements and are not trying to make records of "women's accomplishments." I think the greatest service that the women of the community have done is in opening the schools as civic centers, in studying public questions and carrying on educational campaigns on public matters, and in the general assumption of responsibility."

"What is the attitude of those who were once upon a time antis? Do they co-operate in civic works, etc?"

"We are all citizens and voters now and we are forgetting that some of our women opposed suffrage. Mrs. Cornelius Cole, a delegate to the national Republican convention, was one of our strongest antis. We did not argue about it in the recent campaign. A woman who has the courage of her convictions and the energy to be willing to get out and work is good material for citizenship and its responsibilities. When you have secured the vote you will find the antis among the best workers in the greater work of fulfilling your added responsibilities."

"Do the women take an active interest in State and national affairs as well as municipal? Please give illustrations."

"Women have taken a greater interest in State affairs than in local. The following laws were principally enacted because of the influence of women:—

"Separation of girls from boys in reformatories.

"Raising the age of consent from 16 to 18.

"Creation of the industrial welfare commission.

"Creation of the immigration and housing commission.

"Increased appropriation to the manual arts normal school.

"Formation of tuberculosis bureau under State Board of Health.

"Separation of delinquents from dependents under State charge.

"Revision of State aid to orphans and half orphans so that mothers caring for children receive about 70 per cent. in place of the old system of caring for children in institutions.

"Revision of the juvenile court law.

"Extension of the child labor law, with co-operation in its enforcement.

"Provision for home teachers for immigrants.

"Pure milk bill, etc."

"Is there democratic teamwork among all classes of women?"

"I consider that one of the greatest benefits of our campaign for suffrage was the bringing together of the different classes of women in the State. I wish that our campaign had been harder so that this process would have been carried on to a greater extent than was the case. Enfranchisement has not eliminated snobbishness, but it has helped very much. Mrs. Noel, a trades' union woman, was elected to the board of the Women's City Club, and has been received with the greatest courtesy and consideration. The Progressive Household Club, an organization of houseworkers, has been the guest of the Friday Morning Club, an organization of our most cultured women. Our club women have adopted resolutions to co-operate with all organizations of working women, and in other ways we are moving along to a better working co-operation."

WOMAN DEBATER WINS OVER FIELD

Northwestern University Undergraduate Sees New Problem of 20th Century Home and Woman

This year for the first time since its organization more than twenty years ago a woman has competed in the contest of the Northern Oratorical League, composed of the State Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Northwestern University and Oberlin College, and has won first place. She is Miss Mabel Mason, an undergraduate of Northwestern University. Her subject was "The College Woman and the Twentieth Century Home." In introducing her subject Miss Mason said: "We have today a new home problem, new because economic and social changes of the last three decades have revolutionized the home. Each home of the past was practically independent, isolated, and self-sufficient. Each provided within itself food, clothing and education for the family. Our grandmothers did the spinning, weaving and garment making; today machinery and specialized labor carry on these industries. The mother once moulded the candles and carried the water from the spring; today the large corporation or the municipality furnishes our light and water. America's nineteen million homes are bound into one great social body by filaments of pipe and wire, by public utilities and corporate industries, and by a growing unity of interest and purpose. This socialization gives us our new problem of the twentieth century home and the modern woman in the home."

WOMEN'S REFORM BOOMS COLORADO

Divorces Decreasing, Business Growing and Prisons Emptying Under State Prohibition

Crime and misdemeanor is steadily on the decrease in Colorado, and arrests have fallen off from month to month since prohibition, largely through women's votes, went into effect. Arthur J. Finch, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, reported at the national convention of the League last week in Indianapolis that in Denver alone in January, February, March, and April of this year there were 973 fewer arrests than during the same months last year, when the saloons were operating.

"The Denver county court officials," he said, "recently made a statement that the divorces have dropped 35 per cent. since the saloons went out of business."

Mr. Finch declared that what was true of Denver was true also of other cities in Colorado. He said that the population of the penitentiary had been steadily decreasing under prohibition, so that there are not enough convicts to do the road building, and it is necessary to make that improvement by using paid labor.

Closing up saloons, he said, had greatly reduced the number of applications for charity relief, and that all kinds of legitimate business had been benefited.

"One large dairy tells of an increase in business of $21,100 for four months under prohibition," said the speaker; "and the records of grocery houses and other lines of business indicate that poverty is decreasing. Real estate reports show fewer houses vacant, and the deposit statements of Denver banks show an increase of more than $1,000,000 a month since January 1, 1916."

TELLS OF TALK WITH PRESIDENT

Mrs. Hooker Says He Stated Democratic Plank Means What It Said

Mrs. D. E. Hooker of Richmond, Va., who interviewed President Wilson on June 21 with regard to the Democratic suffrage plank, telegraphs the Woman's Journal a correction in the account of her interview as follows:

"The President said the suffrage plank in the Democratic platform did not endorse the Federal amendment. I told him it did not mention the Federal amendment for or against. I asked him, 'What did the plank mean?' He said he hoped it meant what it said. I told him it did not say much, and that it let us think anything we wanted to. He said he thought it meant it should come through the States and not by the Federal amendment. The protests and demands of the Virginia Federation of Labor seemed to impress him."

CHEYENNE MECCA OF WOMAN VOTER

National Council to Meet During Frontier Days Annual Celebration

The National Council of Women Voters will hold its national convention in Cheyenne, Wyo., July 26 to 29 in conjunction with the Frontier Days Celebration, when the cowboys of the plains will have their 20th annual celebration. Women voters of the twelve suffrage States and Alaska will be represented.

Round trip tickets from Chicago may be secured for $28.50, with a side trip to Colorado Springs $30. Return tickets will be good until Oct. 30. Further information may be secured from Mrs. Laura J. Fixen, 1313 Carmen avenue, Chicago, chairman of the committee on transportation.

TOO UNEMOTIONAL TO BE VOTERS

Federated Clubs Did Not Yell or Stay Up All Night at Convention

The San Francisco "Star" compares the recent political conventions to the biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. "Looking back, in the light of recent-moving picture shows, how ashamed we feel of the sanity and decorum with which the women conducted themselves," it says. "Nobody yelled for an hour and forty-three minutes 'We want Mary,' or 'We want Janie'; nobody stormed around the hall, clutching banners and bumping people's heads with them; no bunches of women sat up all night trying to be harmonious and then went back to their respective headquarters to get abused for what they had or had not done. They just talked and voted, shook hands and then went home. How flat and stale and unprofitable—and unemotional! We have a new light on the why women's place is in the home."

Important Notice

All mail to The Woman's Journal should from now on be addressed to 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Mass. the new home of the paper. Mail addressed to 585 Boylston Street, Boston, will reach us, but the delivery will not be so prompt.

Dorchester is a part of Boston and The Woman's Journal will be listed in the Boston telephone directory as heretofore. Visitors from other States during the summer who are not familiar with the suburbs may call at the Boston office at the present address and make appointments. A cordial invitation to our housewarming in the fall and full particulars for visitors will be published later.

Two girls will keep regular office hours from 9 till 5 to answer the telephone, fill orders, answer questions, take subscriptions and make appointments at either the Boston or Dorchester office. The advertising department will retain a desk at the Boston address also.

Agnes E. Ryan.

SEES BALLOT AS .. POLITICAL PRAYER

Poling Tells Young People It Is As Much Religious Duty to Vote As to Pray

Daniel A. Poling, in speaking before a rally of Young People's Religious Societies recently held in Indianapolis, declared that every citizen not voting in two successive elections should be disfranchised for two years. He said: "For a Christian it is just as much a religious duty to vote as to pray. The ballot is a political prayer. There are men who take the priceless institutions of freedom without paying for them. They are the citizens who do not exercise their right at the polls."

If this suggestion were put into practice, there would be a storm of protest from men from Maine to Arizona. In 36 eastern States women do not even have a chance to vote, no matter how urgently their sense of duty urges them to expression.

ILLINOIS SHOWS FINE DRY RECORD

State Supt. McBride of Anti-Saloon League Declared Women Helped Greatly

A feature of the recent session of the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America, held in Indianapolis, was a stirring address by F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, who told of the great good being accomplished for the dry cause in Illinois as a result of woman suffrage.

"We are not dismayed or disheartened," he said, "nor do we need to be, for with only a township option law with which to work, fifty-three out of the 102 counties of the State are all dry, and 1,240 out of the 1,430 townships within the State are dry as well. Ninety-four counties have less than four wet spots within their bounds, and sixty-nine of the county seats have no saloons.

"Give us a county option law and ninety-six counties will go dry in the first round of elections. It is toward this end that we expect to work on the next Legislature."

J. N. Barker was defeated in a spirited contest for re-election as district superintendent of schools in the Third Chautauqua District last week by Mrs. Dorothy Barnes Connelly, the first woman to be elected to this position in Chautauqua county.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mrs. Adelaide Fairbanks Timmons, the daughter of Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice-President, has long been a member of the Congressional Union, and was one of the first to register at the Woman's Party convention headquarters in Chicago. She helped to organize the suffrage parade in Washington, D. C. on March 3, 1913.

Mrs. Hetty Green, who died this week, had to pay taxes on an estate of over $100,000,000, but she was among the women not considered worthy of a vote by the New York electorate last fall.

The North German Gazette recently published data which shows that, as a result of the men having been called to war, the number of women employed in government bureaus and offices in Germany has gradually increased until now the female employees are in a decided majority.

At the Jefferson Military College the only single graduate was a girl, this being the first year the institution has been coeducational. At the De Ridder High School all thirteen graduates were girls. "Is intelligence a bar to suffrage?" asks a Louisiana suffragist, "and do our Louisiana and Mississippi men really think we know too little to vote, or are they afraid we know too much?"

Mrs. Susie McAllister holds the unique distinction of having been elected to the office of postmistress in the town of Fort Gaines, Ga. Congressman Charles R. Crisp devised the plan of submitting to the users of the postoffice a voice in choosing the new incumbent for the position. The people selected Mrs. McAllister over a field of several competitors. She is said to be the first person of either sex to be elected to the office.

The Italian Government has decided to permit wives of Italians who have become naturalized Americans, and have not returned to Italy for military service, to join their husbands in America. This is something new. Previously these women were forbidden to leave the country. They must be American citizens whether or no if their husbands are. As Americans, however, they were not free to leave Italy except at the decree of the Government whose protection had been snatched from them.

DEPENDS ON WHAT THE WORD MEANT

Dr. Raymond's Use of "Respectability" May Have Been Right After All

"To be perfectly respectable is a great handicap nowadays, especially for a woman if she aspires to be among the liberators of her sex, or the leader of any social or economic or political movement which is to result in the immediate redemption of her race."

Dr. Charles A. Raymond of Union College said this in his recent address to the graduates of Vassar College.

"Dr. Raymond is right," comments the Rural New Yorker, "if, as we believe, he meant by 'respectable' walking in the narrow walled-in path which for years has been marked out for women. Women have too long played the part of plaything, drudge, or ornament upon which man can display his wealth. In pioneer days woman did a full man's part of service to the State. In these gentler days she should still do her full share as she will be glad to do—with brain as well as hand."

OPPOSE GIRLS AS WELL AS WOMEN

New York Town Wouldn't Give Them the Swimming Pool Even for One Night

The town of Pinnacle, N. Y., which voted against suffrage last fall, has furnished a series of reasons recently why it should have voted the other way. The latest concerns the recreation of its children.

The boys of the city are provided with a large club house. It has an auditorium, courses of free lectures, a gymnasium and a swimming pool. It costs many thousands of dollars, all collected from citizens of the town. It is called "a civic movement." In the town there is also a small and struggling club for girls with none of the advantages belonging to that of the boys. It has no house of its own, no swimming pool, no gymnasium. It has never come before the city for any support whatever; and for this it has been commended by the men voters of Pinnacle, who have otherwise not noticed it. It is supported by "dues" and by small contributions of women. It is not called a civic movement, but a private philanthropy.

A short time ago the directors of the girls' club asked the directors of the boys' club if the girls might have the use of the swimming pool for one night each week. This request was refused because it was thought unfair to deprive the boys of the use of "their" pool even for one night. In the town of Pinnacle it is not conceded to be the province of a "civic movement" to "save" girls. When they have got past being saved and demand attention from hospitals, the justice of the peace, the overseer of the poor, or the police, they become of interest to the town in general.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____dollars.

SUBSTITUTE FOR MEN WHO FIGHT

"Post" Wonders Why Canadian Women Are Not Able to Vote if They Do Men's Work

In answer to an appeal to set more men free to enlist, a large Canadian organization of women has made a formal offer of its services to the National Manufacturers' Association, declaring that its members are ready to volunteer as industrial workers in place of men who go to the front. It is expected to make possible about 10,000 enlistments. The Boston Post says:

"Such energy on the part of the women is exemplary of the spirit of the Dominion. Those who cannot fight in the ranks can at least send substitutes, and for this they offer to make sacrifice. It is further suggestive of the competence of these citizens to share in the work of civil government as well as in that of military duty. Why should not the franchise of the men thus sent to the front be exercised by women who send them and take their places in work at home?"

COMMISSION FORM KEPT IN DENVER

No Truth in Report That City's New Charter Had Abolished Reform

The report that the commission form of government in Denver had been abandoned in the new charter is entirely misleading. Professor Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard received the following response from a Denver friend in regard to the matter. The letter is quoted from the Chicago Public:

"A good deal of the charter remains unchanged. The Preferential System of Voting, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall are retained. Four Commissioners, now known as Managers, and a Mayor, are substituted for the five Commissioners that were formerly in control of the city's affairs. One of these five Commissioners was designated Mayor, but having no veto power and no authority greater than the others, he was merely a figurehead. This part of the charter has been amended and the people have gone to the other extreme, conferring upon the Mayor extraordinary power. He names the four Commissioners designated Manager of Revenue, Manager of Safety and Excise, Manager of Improvements and Parks, and Manager of Health and Charity. These are the executive departments.

"The important modification that has given color to the charge that Denver abandoned the Commission Form of Government is the provision ostensibly depriving the Commissioners of legislative functions, a Council of nine members having been created by the recent charter amendment. Its duties are purely legislative. This feature, however, was not even considered in the campaign. An amendment proposing a return to the old system of mayor and council and other city officials elected by the people was overwhelmingly defeated.

"There were many issues involved in the election, and the merits or demerits of Commission Government had little or nothing to do with the result."

In Warren County, N.Y., a girl named Gladys had as her "appointed round" the enrolment of voters in a section of the county where there is neither trolley nor railway. She used her father's horse and sleigh in deep winter and traveled from farm to farm for a day and a half, gaining over 100 signatures and incidentally making several converts to the cause. In the entire township there were only 318 votes.

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A new paper edition of the Suffrage Map of North America, the most convincing map that has been issued, is now ready. Send your order today to the Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston St., Boston.
Postpaid prices: Each, 2c; Doz., 8c; 100, 60c. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

A propaganda play which CAN make money for ANY suffrage league
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Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. Order from the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston.

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DOZ.	1.00	1.10
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SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR COUNTY FAIRS: Yellow cardboard FANS, with illustration, *"I Want to Speak for Myself at the Polls."* Wire Fly-Swatters, with advertising lines, *"Votes for Women,"* and *"Swat the Flies and Save the Babies."*
Prices: 25c per dozen; $1.75 per 100, postage extra.
NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
171 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
(Write for Special "Summer Novelty List")

INFANT PARALYSIS MATTER OF VOTE

Garbage, Sewage, Unclean Food and Education Are Managed at the Ballot Box

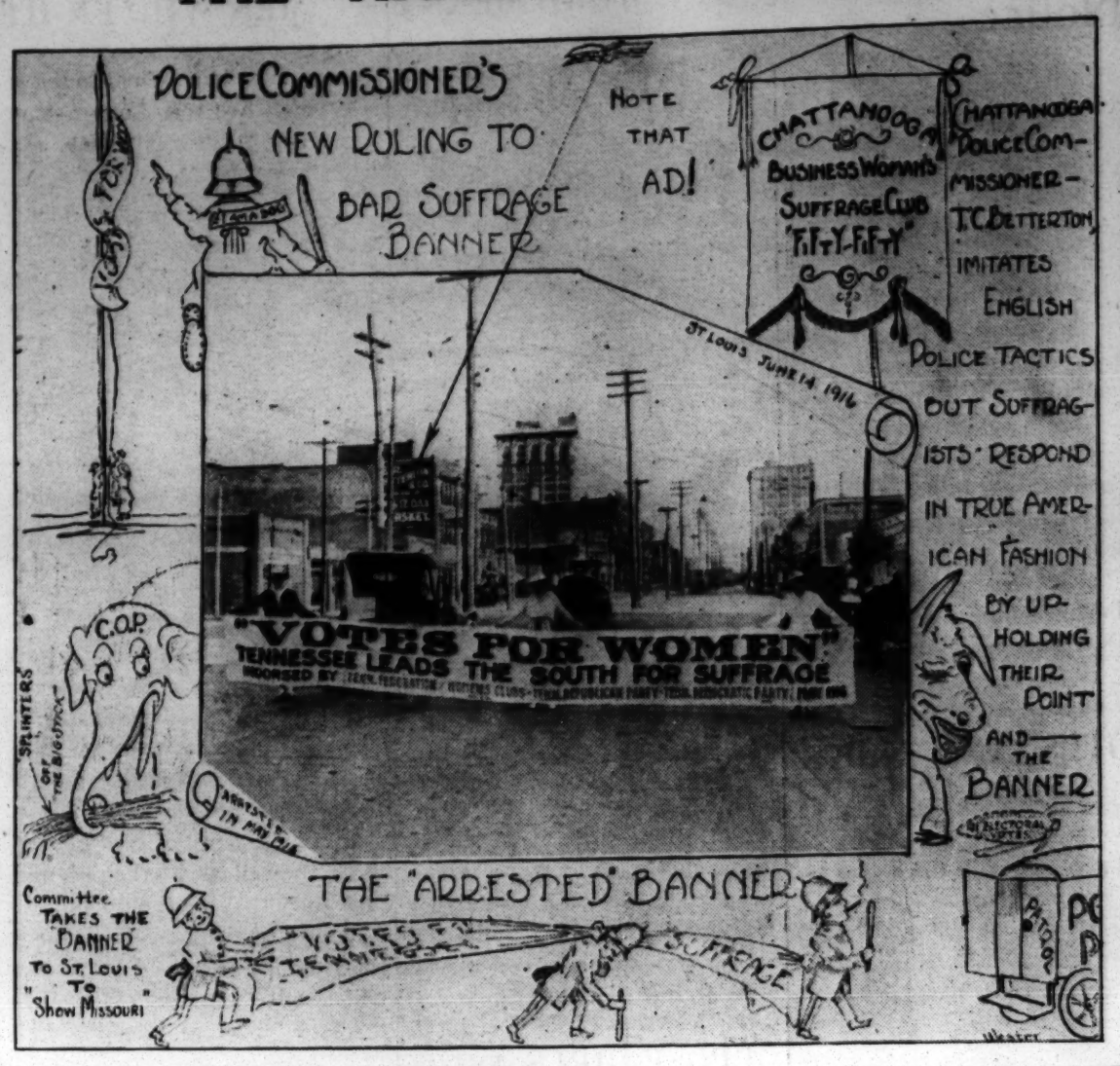
An epidemic of infantile paralysis spread through New York last week and menaced the entire country. The outbreak, according to Health Commissioner Emerson, threatens to go beyond that of 1907, when there were 2500 cases in the city. Five hundred and twenty-four cases had been reported by July 5 and 126 deaths.

The prevention and arrest of this disease is a matter of government. According to Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute, it is spread in several ways. Through kissing a child or through its coughing and sneezing, the mother or nurse may communicate it from one child to another; the disease may come on unclean food which is eaten uncooked; improper sewage or flies which collect about the nose and mouth of the patient may carry it.

"The infected area," says Dr. Emerson, "contains many old tenements, and garbage and ashes are deposited in the halls. It is reported that these areas are infested with cats, and the garbage and ash piles draw flies. With the cooperation of the various departments these areas are being cleaned up."

Garbage is a matter of government; sewage is a matter of government; the selling of unclean food is a matter of government; and the proper instruction of mothers and nurses is a matter of government. It is high time that women had a voice in these matters.

THE "ARRESTED" BANNER


POLICE COMMISSIONER'S NEW RULING TO BAR SUFFRAGE BANNER
NOTE THAT AD!
CHATTANOOGA BUSINESS WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CLUB "FIFTY-FIFTY"
CHATTANOOGA POLICE COMMISSIONER T.C. BETTERTON IMITATES ENGLISH POLICE TACTICS BUT SUFFRAGISTS RESPOND IN TRUE AMERICAN FASHION BY UPHOLDING THEIR POINT AND THE BANNER
ST LOUIS JUNE 14, 1916
"VOTES FOR WOMEN"
TENNESSEE LEADS THE SOUTH FOR SUFFRAGE
ENDORSED BY WOMEN'S FEDERATION / WOMENS CLUBS / TENN. REPUBLICAN PARTY / TENN. DEMOCRATIC PARTY
SPLINTERS OF THE BIG STICK
C.A.P.
ARRESTED IN MISSOURI
Committee TAKES THE BANNER To St. Louis "To" Show Missouri
THE "ARRESTED" BANNER
VOTES FOR WOMEN
SUFFRAGE

When the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, the Tennessee Republicans and the Tennessee Democrats all came out in a month's time for votes for women, Miss Margaret Ervin, the young woman lawyer of Chattanooga, designed a huge banner to celebrate the victories. The Business Woman's Suffrage Club, by permission of the Police Commissioner's office, stretched it across the main street of Chattanooga. The following day Commissioner of Police T. C. Betherton, whose father's whiskey advertisement may be seen in the corner of the above photograph, sent a squadron of police with a patrol wagon, "arrested" the banner and took it to police headquarters. Miss Ervin, Mrs. C. H. Pyron and Miss Marguerite McWhorter rescued the banner and obtained permission from a merchant near where it originally appeared to put it on the front of his building, where it remained for several days. The committee also took the banner to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis.

"ONLY THE BRAVE MERIT THE VOTE"

Senator Wadsworth, However, Dodges War Duty, to Serve "Better" in Congress

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, is an anti-suffragist. He has also been a lieutenant in the National Guard. He undoubtedly believes, with most anti-suffragists, that women are not strong enough to cast a ballot, and that only those who bear muskets should be counted at the polls.

Yet hardly had the National Guard been called to service than Senator Wadsworth sent in his resignation as lieutenant. He said that he believed he would be of more service to the country in Congress than in the field. One of the ways in which Mr. Wadsworth will be "of service" will be to vote against the federal amendment enfranchising women. A great many women are of the opinion that he would better be in the field.

The California Federation of Women's Clubs, through its Legislative Board, announces that it will recommend changes in the State laws affecting the legal rights of women at the next session of the Legislature. The changes include an amendment of the community property laws placing women on the same basis as men before the law; a law governing the selection of women for jury duty, and an amendment of the mothers' pension law to prevent children, who are beneficiaries under the law, from becoming wards of the Juvenile Courts.

HUGHES OUT FOR MORE DEMOCRACY

Says We Need it More Than Increased Population, Territory or Wealth

In his address on the Fourth of July at Bridgehampton, Long Island, Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, said:

"We need not vast extent of territory, not great population, not simply extraordinary statistics of national wealth, although they speak in eloquent words of energy and managing ability; but what we need more than anything else is an intelligent comprehension of the ideals of democracy. Those ideals are that every man shall have a fair and equal chance according to his talents. It is not an ideal of democracy that one alone shall emerge because of conspicuous ability, but that there shall be a great advance of the plain people of the country, upon whom the prosperity of the country depends. We deplore every condition in which we find man lower than he should be under a free government. We want victories of democracy that the level of success shall be raised."

Just how much of this speech refers to women, Mr. Hughes will probably make known in his formal acceptance of the nomination, which is tentatively set for July 15. His tour of the West in August will include speeches in Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, possibly Los Angeles, and other cities where women vote.

FALL MEETING IS MOST IMPORTANT

Mrs. Catt Says Early Convention Will Enable Suffragists to Prepare for November

The emergency convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be held at Atlantic City, Sept. 6 to 10, will be the only convention of the Association this year. In announcing it Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says in the June Headquarters Newsletter:

"It will be as easy for workers to attend a convention in summer as autumn and it will have the positive advantage of avoiding all the autumn campaigns.

"The Board feel that the time has come to take a hand in the fall elections, but they are unwilling to dictate an election policy without conference with workers from all the States.

"There is a crisis in our movement which no worker can fail to recognize. The wisest, sanest, and best balanced judgment is needed to determine the next steps. Suffragists, prepare for the most important meeting in the annals of our movement."

The convention will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., at Nixon's Theatre (on the boardwalk) from Wednesday, Sept. 6, to Sunday, Sept. 10, inclusive. Hotel headquarters will be at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

"What can any good party politician say to the question, "Do you or do you not accept the declaration of your national party platform in favor of woman suffrage?" asks the Independent.

TEACHERS CHEER SUFFRAGE SPEECH

Bryan's Declaration That They Ought to Have Vote Wins Burst of Applause

William Jennings Bryan won the goodwill of the women teachers at the convention of the National Education Association when he departed from his topic to argue the question of equal suffrage. The New York Tribune says that he was shown during his speech the greatest enthusiasm that had greeted any speaker before the convention.

"Nearly all of the teachers of the country are women," he said. "If the women teachers have sense enough to teach the men all they know, the presumption is that they have sense enough to vote.

"Man must think very little of himself," he added, "or very much of the ballot if he is willing to turn himself over to the care of a woman, but will not intrust the ballot to her."

KITCHENER NEVER A FOE TO CAUSE

In the course of a tribute to the late Lord Kitchener, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, the English suffragist, remarked:

"I do not know whether I should be correct in stating that Lord Kitchener believed in woman suffrage, but he was not antagonistic to it." Mr. Lawrence recalled the fact that when near friends of Lord Kitchener's, who were suffragists, "were called upon to suffer for their convictions, he showed them great kindness and consideration."

LAST LAUGHS

Jasper: "Many a wise word is spoken in jest."

Jumpuppe: "Yes; but they can't compare with the number of foolish ones that are spoken in earnest."—Life.

Mrs. Exe: "You always have such wonderful success in getting people to come to your parties."

Mrs. Wye: "Oh, I always tell the men that it's not to be a dress-up affair, and the women that it is."—Boston Transcript.

"Why, Tommy," said the Sunday school teacher, "don't you say your prayers every night before you go to bed?"

"Not any more," replied Tommy, "I uster when I slept in a folding bed, though."

"Every woman ought to learn to swim."

"Perhaps," replied Miss Cayenne. "And yet it would spoil so many romances if all a girl had to do when she thought she was drowning was to rescue herself."—Washington Star.

A Canadian teacher unexpectedly inherited an English estate of £20,000. In the lawyer's office the clerks made bets as to how she would take it. One thought she would scream, two that she would burst into tears, two others favored hysterics. Her reply to the messenger was disconcerting: "I shall finish my monthly report, hear these spelling errors, whip two boys, and be at your office in forty minutes."—Century.

Stubbs: "What's the trouble, old chap? You look angry."

Penn: "Oh, I'm sizzling. It took me an hour to button up my wife in the back, and then I told her a joke and she laughted so much the buttons all flew off. What's the use of telling a woman a joke, anyhow?"—Western Christian Advocate.

"Has the scientific study made much difference in your boy, Josh?"

"Not as much as you might think," replied Farmer Corntossel. "Out in the garden he calls everything by its botanical name. But when he's sittin' up to the table, passin' his plate, he's careful to use the kind of words we all understand."—Washington Star.

"Asphodelia Twobble went down into the tenement district yesterday to brighten the lives of poor slumdwellers."

"Highly commendable. What did she do for them?"

"She told them about the good times she's been having at Palm Beach."—Birmingham Age Herald.

The Bishop of London told an amusing story of the way in which a man who had been giving way to drink was reformed. He was induced to attend ambulance classes, and soon afterward the bishop called on his wife and asked her how her husband was. "He's a changed man, sir," said the wife. "Instead of spending his evenings in the public-house, he stops at home every night and bandages the cat!"—Christian Register.

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 28 — SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

Advertising Suffrage Among the Advertisers

At the advertising convention in Philadelphia the feature of the parade which secured the most continuous applause was the suffrage floats arranged by Miss Caroline Katzenstein of the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society. "Victory" with flaming torch marched at the head of eleven young Philadelphia women representing the full suffrage States. The marchers were all clad in Grecian robes. Dr. Shaw's automobile, "Victory," followed, bearing a huge transparency of the Suffrage Map of North America. One of the other floats proclaimed in big purple letters on a dark yellow background, "Home, the Best Advertised Firm on Earth, Needs Votes for Women."

Courtesy Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Above: Victory and the eleven full suffrage States as they appeared in the parade of the Advertising Co nvention last week. Below: Miss Julia McShane as Victory.

Anti-Saloon League Puts Suffrage in Its Platform

Declares in Strong Terms for First Time in History That Women Should be Given Vote and That Liquor Interests Are Unitedly Arranged Against It

For the first time in the twenty-three years of its history the Anti-Saloon League of America declared on June 29 in favor of woman suffrage. The Illinois delegates to the convention, which was held in Indianapolis, advanced the proposition, pointing out the great good which had been accomplished in that State in curbing the liquor traffic, largely through the work of the women at the polls.

"Woman suffrage tied the resolutions committee in a knot and kept it there several hours," says a special dispatch to the Chicago Herald. "It has always been the policy of the league, so it was explained by some of the leaders, to avoid any declaration in favor of any proposal that was not directly connected with the prohibition question. On this ground the subject of woman suffrage has been omitted from previous declarations of principles.

"It was pointed out in the committee meeting, however, that woman suffrage had become a non-partisan question. All the political parties had indorsed the principle; the labor movement had indorsed it, and so had numerous other organizations of great influence. Therefore, the equal suffrage advocates argued, if the Anti-Saloon League continued to ignore the subject it would be charged with cowardice and with being a back number. So the suffrage advocates won, and the following resolution was included in the declaration of principles adopted:

"Whereas, The liquor interests of the United States are unitedly and very aggressively arrayed against equal suffrage, realizing as they do that 'votes for women' means votes for prohibition; and

"Whereas, The overwhelming moral sentiment against the saloon should be given the largest possible political expression, without regard to sex; and

"Whereas, Experience has demonstrated the value for clean government and anti-liquor legislation of the ballot in the hands of women; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Anti-Saloon League of America unqualifiedly indorses the principle of woman suffrage and urges upon the temperance forces the justice, wisdom and desirability of securing the immediate franchise for women throughout the nation."

CONGRESS LAYS ON HEAVY EXPENSES

Burden of Appropriations Exceeding $1,500,000,000 Falls Equally on Voteless Women

Representative Fitzgerald, New York, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made the statement last week in the course of debate in the House that so far in this session Congress is committed to expenditures in excess of $1,500,000,000. The exact total carried in pending bills, including ordinary expenditures and such miscellaneous items as good roads, a nitrate plant, rural credits, and the ship purchase bill was given by Mr. Fitzgerald as $1,499,330,479, or $385,000,000 more than was appropriated at the last session; and this is not the whole bill of expenses for the sessions.

While Congress is thus adding to its yearly "pork barrel," a large part of the taxes which make these expenditures possible is levied from women. They pay, but they have no voice in the spending.

The Woman's National Democratic League notified President Wilson this week of a $1,000 contribution to his campaign fund, and a large number of prominent women throughout the country joined last week in forming the Woman's National Committee of the Hughes Alliance and opened headquarters in New York. The political parties are receiving more and more help from women at every election.

ADVERTISING MEN VOTE REFERENDUM

Ask Affiliated Clubs to Take Up "Very Important Subject" of Suffrage

Mrs. George Dunning, Chairman of the Philadelphia Woman Suffrage Party, saw an opportunity to strengthen suffrage by asking the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World to endorse votes for women last week. She, along with other Philadelphia suffragists, attended meetings, se-

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SENATE TO VOTE WITHOUT DEBATE

Suffrage Members, After Conference with Women, Promise to Push Federal Amendment

A vote in the United States Senate on the nation-wide suffrage amendment is likely to be taken before Congress adjourns. At a conference last week between a committee of suffrage workers and the Senators from the enfranchised States Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt agreed that the women would be satisfied to have the subject voted on without debate and Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, a Democrat, announced that on that understanding he would bring the resolution to a vote as soon as the appropriation bills are disposed of.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has started a concentrated campaign on Congress. In discussing it Mrs. Catt says:

"It must be obvious to all that it becomes our duty to test the value of both planks (in the Republican and Democratic platforms) and that at once . . . by insisting upon a vote on the federal admendment before the adjournment of Congress . . . We shall know how many Democrats feel bound by their party plank to vote against the Federal amendment and how Republicans interpret the rider in their party plank. It is absolutely necessary for us to know these facts before the next plans are made."

HUGHES ACCEPTS BOTH PLATFORMS

By Including Progressive's Candidate Gives Indication of Favoring Federal Suffrage Action

In welcoming the support of the Progressive party last week, Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, telegraphed the Progressive National Committee:

"I find no difference in platform or in aim which precludes the most

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Oregon Rules Woman May Have Identity of Own

Attorney-General Decides Mrs. Buland May Vote in Home State Even Though Husband Votes in Washington—"Woman Will Soon be Real Person" Comment

The Attorney General of Oregon has given an opinion and backed it with State Supreme Court decisions that a married woman may vote in Oregon, even if her husband votes in another State. The decision is of importance as another break in the common law creed that "the husband and wife are one, and that one the husband." It is appropriate that it should be rendered in a suffrage State.

Mrs. A. C. Newill of Portland tells the story to The Woman's Journal as follows:

"Rather an unusual case even for Oregon, where we are always 'trying it on the dog,' was that of Mrs. G. L. Buland, who was a candidate for delegate to the national Republican convention. Mrs. Buland was not elected, much to our regret, but as that is not the part of the story of which we are proud, I shall not dwell upon it.

"If I remember my East correctly, it is at least a popular superstition there that the husband and father of a family decides where the family domicile shall be. Can you imagine an Eastern court deciding that a woman might live, for example, in Philadelphia, and her husband journey each Monday morning to New York, there to carry on his business, hold office and vote, with the privilege, of course, of trekking back each week-end across New Jersey, while Mrs. Commuter maintained her comfortable home in Philadelphia, went serenely about her business and voted as a citizen of Pennsylvania? Well, that is the way it is done in Oregon.

"Mr. and Mrs. Buland formerly lived in the State of Washington, but about four years ago they decided to make a change, so Mr. Buland transported his goods and chattels—including, as you will have guessed, his obedient wife,—to Portland, where he bought a home which he deeded to his wife. Mrs. Buland and her son took up their residence here, while Mr. Buland commuted the hundred miles or so between here and their former home, where he still holds office, votes and conducts a banking business during the week.

"If Mrs. Buland had been content to stay in the rear in safety while others manned the trenches, no doubt the sad situation might never have come out, but she is a woman who does things—and many of the things have news value—so we were not surprised when the Republican county central committee approached her with a request that she permit her name to be put up at the primaries for delegate to the Chicago convention. After due consideration she consented, and then the trouble began.

"Statements of facts and near-facts were made in the papers, and people who were not too friendly to Mrs. Buland's candidacy became deeply concerned about the domestic and political status of her family. Being a woman who is not easily bluffed, Mrs. Buland determined to know the worst, and when several local attorneys declined to commit themselves she took up the matter with the Secretary of State for Oregon. A complete history of the case was laid before him, and he appealed to the Attorney General for legal advice. The latter decided and backed his opinion with Supreme Court decisions 'that the residence of both husband and wife is at No. 606 Maple street, Portland, Oregon.' To quote further, he said in regard to the husband—'there is evidence strongly to the effect that he is a resident of Portland, and even if he is not, his wife is a resident of said city notwithstanding, and therefore she is eligible to the office which she seeks.'

"He referred, moreover, to a case before the Supreme Court in which the decision had been made that a wife may acquire a separate domicile from her husband.

"Our very good friend, Mr. W. S. U'Ren, who is known as 'the father of the Oregon system,' made the smiling comment on the case: 'If woman keeps on this way, she will soon get to be a real person.'

"Fashions do change. For 'What is home without a mother?' we are thinking of substituting 'Where is home without the mother?'"

ADVERTISING MEN VOTE REFERENDUM

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cured introductions to wives of members of the resolutions committee, talked to groups of men and women in the hotel lobbies and finally submitted a petition to the resolutions committee asking it to favor equal suffrage.

As a result of this campaigning, the resolutions committee decided to favor a referendum vote by individual clubs, and the convention itself went on record as adopting this report of the resolutions committee.

The straightaway suffrage resolution presented in undeniable terms by Mrs. George Dunning and her co-workers, was referred to the national commission of the association, with the following appended:

"It is recommended that individual clubs be requested to vote on this very important subject, so that a referendum may be had. It would be unwise for the resolutions committee to take any other action and we feel that when such a vote is taken the intelligent men of this body will treat the subject fairly."

The women interested in the passage of the resolution declared afterward that they have gained a wedge and that now the thing to do to sweep the big organization into the suffrage fold is to get the wives of members of all the associations forming it stirred up to get the vote as soon as possible, and to make it a favorable one so that next year hundreds of affiliated clubs will go to the St. Louis convention rooting for suffrage.

PRESIDENT TALKS ON FAIR PLAY

In Address to Advertising Men, Says Nation Draws Vitality from Mass of People

President Wilson, in his address to the members of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, June 29 in Philadelphia, said:

"America, the country that we put first in our thoughts, should be ready in every point of policy and of action to vindicate at whatever cost the principles of liberty, of justice, and of humanity to which we have been devoted from the first."

"You know what you want in your business. You want a fair field and no favor. You want to be given the same opportunity that other men have and the principle of the life of America is that she draws her vitality, not from small bodies of men who may wish to assume the responsibility of guiding and controlling her, but from the great body of thinking and toiling and planning men from whom she draws her energy and vitality as a nation."

America cannot vindicate its principles of liberty and justice as long as liberty and justice are denied one-half of its people. The nation is not enjoying the fullest possible amount of energy of its people yet. One of the most feasible methods for greater utilization of the human resources of the population would be the immediate enfranchisement of the mothers of the race.

HUGHES ACCEPTS BOTH PLATFORMS

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hearty coöperation and the most complete unity."

One of the principal planks of the Progressives in their platform was for equal suffrage "both by Federal and State action." This plank was changed deliberately, in order that there might be no misconstruction, from one declaring for suffrage "either by Federal or State action." The standpoint of the Progressives was unquestionably for a nation-wide suffrage amendment, and in fully endorsing their platform Mr. Hughes has already put himself in the position of supporting both methods of enfranchisement.

FINEST TRIBUTE NOT FORTHCOMING

Clara Barton Memorial Grows Larger but Her Plea for Equality Still Unanswered

The Clara Barton Memorial Association, organized lately in the national capital for the purpose of raising a fund to erect a memorial to the founder of the Red Cross, has broadened its original scope and now a nation-wide permanent organization is proposed.

The association hopes to raise a fund of $200,000, half of which will be used for the purchase of a bronze or marble monument to be erected in Washington, while the remainder will be made a permanent fund, the income of which will be awarded each year as a prize to the American woman doing the greatest work for humanity that year.

In the meantime the finest tribute that might be paid to Clara Barton is still lacking—the granting of her plea for equal suffrage.

Equal Suffrage as Home-Destroyer and Ally of Socialism

By Eugene A. Hecker

A recent survey of current anti-suffrage literature shows that the objections to equal suffrage are still based largely upon its dangers to the home and its alleged union with Socialism. Suffrage, it seems, increases divorce, makes wives discontented, and inspires in girls an aversion to marriage. But are there no divorces among anti-suffragists? Is every anti-wife perfectly contented with her lot? Are all antis married?. If there are divorces even among antis, if there is marital discord even in anti households, if some antis are unmarried, why do anti-suffrage societies seize upon isolated instances of divorce and spinsterhood among suffragists in order to indict the whole suffrage movement?

Has it ever occurred to the antis that suffrage cannot destroy the home for the excellent reason that the home is indestructible? The home is as old as mankind; there is no tribe, however savage, where it is not an institution; it prevails even in the animal world; it has withstood the shocks of countless ages. A simple innovation like the ballot will not kill it. But while the home is indestructible, it can become infected and its maximum efficiency may be impaired. It has been and is impaired by alcoholism, by venereal disease, and by political corruption which leads to neglect of public sanitation. Without the ballot women can fight these disintegrating agencies only through the feeble method called indirect influence. Having the ballot, women can wield the only weapon that the saloon-keeper, the panderer and the politician fear. And the best proof of this is the recent exposure of the fund for wholesale political debauchery collected by the liquor dealers and used in Pennsylvania.

The second menace of equal suffrage appears to be its alliance with Socialism. Socialism is a very vague term. If by Socialism is meant the political party known as Socialists, it is a purely economic question. For some inexplicable reason the antis insist on making it a moral and religious one. Just what, for instance, has the government ownership of railroads to do with morality or religion? Are the initiative, the referendum, and the recall in any way related to the Decalogue? There are many planks in the Socialistic platform with which even antis agree; for example, the demand that child-labor cease to be exploited. But the fact is, that the antis deem all Socialism as having but one meaning: free love. There are probably some Socialists who believe in free love, so called. There are also men in the anti ranks—I have met them—who practice free love, though they do not profess it. This free love, which is only another name for the great social evil, existed centuries prior to Socialism, and is a doctrine whose adherents are not confined to any one party.

Strictly speaking, however, equal suffrage is not a question of morals or religion or the home or Socialism. The American people rarely argue an issue pertinently, but branch out into the most irrelevant fields. The tariff, for example, is only one of many factors in the increased cost of living and in the formation of the trusts; it is an economic and financial problem of no overwhelming importance; but the politicians seem to believe that the life of the Republic depends upon it.

It was not so many years ago that the doctrine of free silver became in the West almost a religious issue. So the question of equal suffrage is rarely discussed on its own merits. Fundamentally, the question of equal suffrage is a question of democracy, and nothing else. Either we are living under a government in which all citizens are equal before the law and have equal rights to a voice in law-making, or we are not. If we are not, let politicians say frankly that democracy is a failure, and let a clearly defined autocracy be established. If, however, we intend to be a democracy, it can be consummated only through participation of women citizens as well as men. For, in the words of Lincoln, if we can know where we are and whither we are drifting, we shall better know what to do and how to do it.

EVEN GOLF FAILS TO RUIN HOME

Yet the Game Takes More of a Woman's Time Than Voting, Says Mrs. Shafer

Golf takes its devotees away from home for a much longer time than voting, declares Mrs. W. E. Shafer, an Omaha golf expert; but she recently proved that a woman could be a proficient player without detriment to her bread in the oven.

"Mrs. Shafer was one of the first active suffragists of Omaha," says the Omaha Daily News. "But she always boasted that her bread was baked regularly each week and that it was extra fine bread, no matter how much suffrage work was on the carpet.

"Last week Mrs. Shafer qualified for the Gilmore trophy at Happy Hollow, and when the semi-finals and finals were announced for her bread-baking day she was not dismayed.

"In the morning she carefully put the bread to rise and then made her way from her home in Happy Hollow to the golf links, where she defeated Mrs. W. E. Silver by 5 up and 4 to play, making a score of 68 for the nine holes.

"Then Mrs. Shafer rushed home, put the bread in the oven and once again made her way to Happy Hollow, where she extinguished Mrs. Carl Lininger in the finals by 1 up, winning the trophy.

"When Mrs. Shafer again arrived at home she drew out four nicely-browned, delicious-looking loaves from the oven and remarked: 'The polls on election day are nearer my home than any hole on the Happy Hollow golf course. Now, will somebody tell me why people say we cannot vote without neglecting our domestic duties?'"

"It is very evident from the returns," says the American Issue, organ of the Iowa Anti-Saloon League in discussing the suffrage vote in Iowa, "that the cities and larger towns mustered a heavy liquor vote in favor of Harding for Governor and against woman suffrage."

PROGRESS GAINED IN LEGISLATURES

This Year's Sessions Show Considerable Advance in Southern Suffrage Movement

Although the Associated Press in a recent summary of legislative progress declares that "comparatively little favorable action" was taken this year by the Legislatures on equal suffrage, a review of this action shows distinct gains for the movement.

Few Legislatures met this year, and nearly all of those which held sessions were in Southern States. In New York, where a suffrage amendment was defeated last fall, it was again passed by the Legislature, 33 to 10 in the Senate and 109 to 30 in the House.

The Maryland Senate for the first time in its history passed the amendment by more than the necessary three-fifths vote, 17 to 10, although it was later beaten in the House, 36 to 64. The Kentucky Senate voted 26 to 8 in favor of submitting the question, and only the most desperate work on the part of the liquor dealers defeated it in the House, where, in fact, it won a majority 46 to 45, but not the necessary two-thirds.

In Oklahoma the resolution received an adverse report in the Senate, but passed the House 62 to 15. In Virginia, where in 1912 and 1914 the House of Delegates gave only 13 favorable votes for a suffrage amendment, in 1916 the vote stood only 52 to 40. The South Carolina House of Representatives, which in 1914 laughed at the introduction of a suffrage bill and voted unanimously against a measure extending school suffrage to women, refused to cut off debate this year, and gave a vote of only 61 to 51 against the amendment.

After much heated debate, the Louisiana House returned a verdict of 60 ayes and 49 noes. In New Jersey and Rhode Island presidential suffrage bills were killed in committee.

WANTS ANTI TALK CUT FROM BOOKS

Mrs. Moyer-Wing Scores Scribner's for Including Ward's Article in School Text

The inclusion of Artemus Ward's anti-suffrage essay, "Woman's Rights," in a textbook published by Charles Scribner's Sons has called forth this protest to the publishers from Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing:

"Gentlemen:

"My attention has been called to your textbook, 'American Literature Through Illustrative Reading,' compiled by Sarah E. Simons, head of Department of English, Washington, D. C., which contains Artemus Ward's 'Woman's Rights.'

"This article is not illustrative of anything of merit; it is not instructive; it is not literature. It falls wide of the mark in everything that would make it of value to your publication; and in the hands of young, impressionable students it may give a wrong impression of a cause that even Artemus Ward failed to laugh out of existence. I suggest that you omit from your textbook this foolish attempt of his to be 'funny' at your earliest opportunity."

Liquor Paper Taunts Women And Tells Why Iowa Lost

"Barrels and Bottles" Says Women Must Promise Not to Vote For Prohibition if They Want Franchise

Under the title of "Listen, Sisters," an editorial appears in the June issue of "Barrels and Bottles," a publication devoted to the interests of the retail liquor dealers and printed in Indianapolis, which quite frankly tells suffragists why they lost in Iowa.

After explaining why "the relegation of suffrage to State action" in the party platforms "is a wise and politic solution, little as it suits the impatient demands of its radical advocates," "Barrels and Bottles" says that there is one feature of this "complex question" which "brings it within the legitimate purview of a liquor trade publication, and in some respects is, from a practical point of view, the most potent and significant factor of the whole question." It seems that, however unjustly, the cause of equal suffrage "has been yoked up in advance with the cause of prohibition."

"Through the efforts of prohibition propagandists, through the zeal of the W. C. T. U., and through the injudicious impatience of some of our sisters to count their chickens before they are hatched, the impression has gone out that once given the ballot, the great majority of women would make haste to add to the swath of sentimental statutes lacking the moral sense of the community for their enforcement."

"This has not been the result in the States where woman suffrage prevails," declares "Barrels an Bottles," with somewhat ambiguous correctness, but that fact "makes it all the more necessary for women seeking enfranchisement to counteract and combat a presumption which naturally tends to array against their cause all men opposed to prohibition."

In other words, the advice which "Barrels and Bottles" gives the suffrage movement is to give assurance to the liquor dealers that women will not vote for prohibition.

"This handicap" of having the opposition of men opposed to prohibition "has again and again prevented the granting of suffrage to women just as it did in Iowa the other day when the suffrage amendment was defeated by a margin so small that it was manifestly only the unpopularity of the proposition in the larger cities where prohibition is not favored that prevented its adoption."

Finally "Barrels and Bottles" concludes with the following taunt: "It is a case in which our sisters would do well to remember the recipe for fricaseed hare: 'First catch your hare!'"

APPOINTS WOMAN IN NO. CAROLINA

Governor Craig Breaks Precedent by Selecting Suffragist As Secretary

Governor Craig of North Carolina last week appointed Miss May F. Jones of Asheville, a prominent suffragist, as his private secretary. It is the first time that a woman has held this position in the State. The State Supreme Court has ruled that a woman cannot even be a notary public.

In making the appointment Governor Craig, who has always been an anti-suffragist, took pains to point out that his action did not make him a suffragist. The position, he also said, was not analogous to that of notary public. It was a position of trust but no oath of office was administered.

Chief Justice Clark, who has worked steadfastly both for equal suffrage and the right of a woman to be notary public, at once declared that the statement of the Governor that "this did not make him a suffragist" was unnecessary; that while the Governor heretofore had been opposed to suffrage, everyone knew that he was a loyal Democrat and that since the St. Louis platform had been adopted which made woman suffrage one of its planks, he was sure that his friend, Governor Craig, loyal Democrat and gentleman that he was, stood frankly upon that platform without evasion or equivocation.

"No one will accuse President Wilson or the great Democratic Party of seeking to get the ninety-one suffrage electoral votes and the Presidency by false pretenses, and whatever may have heretofore been the independent views of gentlemen on this subject, all loyal Democrats will feel faithfully bound to carry out the pledges to the women of the country, thus solemnly made," said Judge Clark.

Governor Craig's suggestion that a woman could be appointed to the secretaryship because no oath of office was required, might be a simple solution of an illogical situation, the Judge observed humorously.

If this proposition was correct, he said, all that was necessary to do was for the next Legislature to strike out the requirement that notary publics, deputy clerks and members of the official boards of our public institutions and railroads should take an oath, and thus at once women would be eligible to all these positions.

WOMAN TEACHER AT JOHNS HOPKINS

Miss Florence Bamberger Earns Position as First Woman Instructor in Education

Following closely upon the announcement that Yale University is to have a woman on its faculty comes the news that Miss Florence E. Bamberger has been appointed an instructor in education in the teachers' courses in the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore.

Although women have taught in the medical school for several years, Miss Bamberger is said to be the first woman to instruct students in any of the other departments. Under the will of Miss Mary Garrett the university was required to give women the same opportunities as men in all departments.

OPPOSITION HAS HOPELESS FIGHT

William Marion Reedy Declares Suffrage Menaces Nothing Good and Cannot Fail

"The fight against woman suffrage is hopeless," declares William Marion Reedy in the St. Louis Mirror, "and for this reason: woman suffrage menaces nothing that should endure; woman suffrage is on the side mainly of those things which all of us, in our hearts, believe should prevail; woman suffrage is a promise of support for the ultimate fairness and decency of things in government and in society. So long as women are deprived of the vote, civilization will fly woundily and crookedly like a bird with only one wing. It is inconceivable that the tabu against woman at the polls should continue must longer in this country. Woman's intelligence is so useful in our public affairs, even when and where it finds no expression in the ballot, that it is nothing less than political, social and economic idiocy for men to keep her longer classed with idiots. Woman suffrage will bring into practical use in the solution of the country's problems a form of intelligence, a quality of intuition and sympathy now sadly lacking. It will free both women and men of many prejudices and inherited superstitions, and freedom is the cure for all the evils under which we suffer."

HAVE AGREED TO PUBLIC DEMANDS

Following Campaign of Bryn Mawr Women, Philadelphia Firm Conforms to Ordinance

A decided victory for the force of public opinion has been won in the recent agreement of the firm of Gimbel Brothers in Philadelphia, department store merchants, to accede to the requirements of the city's fire ordinances, which they have evaded for several years. This outcome is due to the persistent work of the women of the Bryn Mawr Committee on Fire Prevention, who are making a study of fire risks in Pennsylvania as their anniversary gift to Bryn Mawr College. Against great political and financial odds they waged a campaign of publicity against the hazardous conditions which they found in this particular store, and so successfully that Messrs. Gimbel Brothers have now agreed to make all necessary changes of construction in their building to meet the demands of the city. Isn't it time that women who are so interested in public affairs should have a voice in them?

Women are doing the same work as men in cleaning the streets of Schoeneberg, Germany, but the city council has just refused to give them as much pay.

THE OPPORTUNITY

A vote for President in every State in the country by 1919.

Now that all political parties have declared that suffrage should be extended to women by the States, there is one quick line of action which they should be asked to take, and which, if they are sincere, they must take.

Through the Legislatures of the States they can extend to women the vote for President in every State in the country.

The Illinois Legislature has done this, and because of its action women will be able to vote for President in Illinois this fall.

What Illinois has done, every State in the country can do.

The United States Constitution in Art. 2, Section 1 declares: "Each State shall appoint, IN SUCH MANNER AS THE LEGISLATURE THEREOF MAY DIRECT, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress."

In other words, the Legislature has the power to decide the manner in which the electors who cast the electoral vote for President are chosen. As the late Henry B. Blackwell, former editor of the Woman's Journal, pointed out (see Woman's Journal, March 5, 1904): "The ample, exclusive and sovereign power of appointment vested in the Legislature was formerly exercised by its members in person, and continued to be so exercised by the Legislature of South Carolina until after the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. In New Jersey until 1804 the State Legislature in person appointed the presidential electors. With the growth of democracy it has become usual to delegate this power to all male citizens, but this is subject at any time to change, modification, or recall."

A majority of a State Legislature can confer upon women citizens an equal right with men to take part in the appointment of presidential electors.

The Republican party has declared that it "favors the extension of suffrage to women" through the States.

The Democratic party has declared that it favors the extension of suffrage to women by the States.

Every legislator who is elected as a Republican or as a Democrat is bound by his party platform to vote for the extension of suffrage in his State.

This fall legislators will be elected in the following States:

Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin and North Dakota.

Next year legislators will be elected in seven more States and in Alabama in 1918. By 1919 the political parties can give the presidential vote to women throughout the country.

Henry Bailey Stevens.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1916

A NEW LITTLE SISTER

A brand new feature appeared in connection with the suffrage float in the town parade of Attleboro, Mass., on July 4.

The suffragists had arranged a beautiful float, carrying thirteen young women wreathed with yellow poppies who represented the twelve suffrage States and Alaska. With them was a little girl representing East Cleveland, O., which has just given women the municipal vote.

They might have had two more little girls, to represent Fellsmere and Cocoa, the two small cities in Florida which have lately adopted charters giving women a vote in municipal elections. The news of Fellsmere's having thus put itself on the map was telegraphed by the Governor of Florida to the Florida delegation at the mid-year conference of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Chicago last year. A big suffrage map was hanging on the wall, and the women immediately pasted a gray spot upon the black expanse of Florida, amid general applause. Dr. Anna H. Shaw remarked that people do not like to turn gray, but that it gives the suffragists pleasure to see black States turning gray. At the Mississippi Valley Conference in Minneapolis this year, Mrs. Catt said that we ought to pay more attention to getting municipal woman suffrage into city charters, wherever this is possible.

Every breach in the wall helps. When one city gets municipal woman suffrage, all the neighboring cities have a chance to see that it does not cause any of the frightful results predicted by the opponents of equal rights.

There has been a strong disposition shown of late in many widely separated cities to admit women to a share in the government. Sometimes the effort succeeds, sometimes it is temporarily held up by a hostile Legislature or an adverse decision in the courts. The Woman's Journal would be glad of a complete list of cities in the United States that allow women to vote in municipal elections. Any of our readers who know of others beside those mentioned here are asked to send in the names.

A. S. B.

SUMMER SUGGESTIONS

The interest in equal suffrage is now so great that thousands of women wish to keep on working for it, even during the vacation. What are some of the things that can be done for the cause in the summer? Here are a few suggestions. Nobody can follow all of them, but everybody can follow some:

First and foremost, talk in behalf of equal suffrage to your friends. Speak good naturedly, and do not talk so long at one time as to make yourself a bore, but mention the subject frequently, and keep a bright look-out for chances to bring in a few words about it. Let everybody who knows you know that you take a great interest in getting women the right to vote.

If you live in Massachusetts or are summering here, sent to the Headquarters of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, for a supply of the new enrolment cards. Carry some of these always with you, and get as many signatures as possible. Explain that there are no dues, and that signing involves no obligation, beyond believing in votes for women. If you are spending the summer in some other State that uses enrolment cards, follow the same course there.

Ask your friends to subscribe for the Woman's Journal, and for the the Headquarters News Letter. If you are meeting many people, make it a rule to ask somebody every day. If you meet only a few people, ask somebody at least once a week. It is the systematic work that tells.

Enclose a suffrage leaflet in every letter that you write. Send to National Suffrage Headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, for a catalogue of the literature, and pick out such leaflets as are best adapted for your various friends. To almost any woman, the new one on suffrage and the babies will prove interesting and attractive.

If you are spending your vacation away from home, leave suffrage books, tracts and papers about in the parlor of the hotel or boarding house. In summer idleness, many will pick them up and look at them, and some will become interested.

Take with you a supply of suffrage picture post cards, and mail them to your friends.

Hang up in every guest-room of your home, framed, a declaration of suffrage principles (such as "Why Women Should Vote), or a suffrage poster. It will preach a silent message to the friends who come to visit you. Hang something of the same kind in your hall or sitting room. It will attract the attention of callers, and stimulate discussion. Remember Tom Brown at Oxford and the death warrant of King Charles I.

Organize a quartette or a glee-club or a chorus of young people who can sing, and have them sing suffrage songs on the beaches, or near the hotels, or wherever it will be effective. Let them go in the evening and sing a suffrage serenade to somebody—a prominent suffragist, or a person who is known to be on the fence, or even a strong anti, if he or she is the kind of person who would take it in good part and laugh instead of being angry. In a country village, the suffrage singers might station themselves near the post office when everybody is waiting for the mail,—a time when any entertainment is usually welcome. Or they could go out in a decorated automobile and sing in all the neighboring towns.

If you live in Massachusetts, make things all summer for the great Bay State Festival and Suffrage Bazaar, and ask all your friends to make things.

Get up a bridge party, or tableaux, or charades, or a tea, or any sort of entertainment, charge an admission fee and give the proceeds to the cause. In England, a few years ago, the college girls tried having a self-denial week for the benefit of suffrage, but the small amounts they saved by cutting off luxuries did not satisfy them; so next they had a self-indulgence week, giving all sorts of small entertainments and charging an admission; and in this way they raised much more.

Lay in a supply of literature, and then organize a suffrage picnic party to go out and distribute it. Put it in rural free delivery boxes along the road; leave it at farm house doors; persuade grocers and other dealers to do up a copy with every package they send out. Exert your ingenuity to devise ways so that people will come upon suffrage tracts in the most unexpected places, as the haunted man in Kipling's story came upon new-born kittens sprawling even on his breakfast table and among the clothes in his bureau drawers.

Go to church early, and put a suffrage leaflet in every hymn book—"Clergymen for Woman Suffrage," or one of the temperance or child labor tracts would be appropriate.

If you have a gate post or a window abutting on the street, put up a suffrage poster, or the suffrage map of North America; or if you own a pasture by the road-side, put up a large suffrage map of the United States on an advertising sign board, or a few telling facts, in big letters that can be read by every passerby.

Get up some amateur theatricals, and give a suffrage play.

Keep a mite box on your table, and collect money for West Virginia and South Dakota.

Make out a list of people whom you would like to convert, and mail each of them a piece of suffrage literature every ten days or so, for several months. One time send a leaflet, another time a marked copy of an article in the Woman's Journal, and so on. Write a letter about suffrage to your local paper, buy several hundred copies, and give the editor a list of names to which to send the paper containing your letter, marked. He can do it at small expense for postage.

Make out a list of lukewarm suffragists who need to be made to work harder. Send to anti-suffrage headquarters for a sample set of anti literature, lay in a supply of the most offensive among their documents, and mail them to your lukewarm friends. It often has a highly stimulating effect.

Hold a celebration on Lucy Stone's birthday, Aug. 13.

Plan to attend the National Suffrage Convention in Atlantic City, N. J., September 6 to 10.

The most important rule for suffrage work has been summed up in the words "Do something, and do it all the time."

A. S. B.

SOUTH AMERICA COMING ON

South America will have its first International Child Welfare Congress this month, at Buenos Aires. There will be different sections dealing with hygiene, education, industrial legislation, psychology, sociology, aid to mothers and children, etc. A long list of up-to-date subjects are to be discussed.

In glancing over the names of the many distinguished men connected with the coming Congress, it is of interest to find among them a considerable sprinkling of women, including a number of women physicians, lawyers and dentists. The chairman of the Executive Committee is Doctor Julieta Lanteri Renshaw. She held the same office in connection with Argentina's first National Child Welfare Congress, three years ago; and she is also President of the League for the Rights of Women and Children. Both the secretaries of the International Congress are women, one of them the editor of the "Tribuna Feminina."

Women are found on the list not only from Argentina, which has the reputation of being progressive, but from other South American countries. Dr. Paulina Luisi is chairman of the National Committee of Uruguay; and of the 29 members of its Propaganda Committee, nine are women. One of these is president and another secretary of the "League Against Alcoholism," and one is treasurer of a society to combat tuberculosis. There are women at the head of refuges for unmarried mothers, and other good works. But the teaching profession is especially well represented, and many women holding high educational positions figure in the list. It appears that Argentina has not only women journalists, but an organization of professional women and another society equivalent to our Association of Collegiate Alumnae. All these facts come out incidentally in looking over the program of the International Child Welfare Congress, and the titles of the women who are to be connected with it. Evidently the woman movement has already made more progress in South America than most North Americans are aware.

A. S. B.

THEY NEED A VOTE

This is the season when many women sit on hotel piazzas and talk of things that are vapid to the last degree. It recalls the story of two pompous old gentlemen who were travelling together on the train. Each had a wife who cherished the narrowest ideas of "woman's sphere." One old gentleman was heard to ask the other, "Is your wife entertaining this summer?" And his friend answered, "Not very."

One of the good effects of equal suffrage is to make women more interested in large public questions, and hence more interesting than when their conversation tended to be limited to "the three dreadful D's—dress, domestics and diseases."

A. S. B.

CHARGES ALL NEGATIVE

The fundamental reason for equal suffrage is its justice. It is normal, sane, and in line with all the wholesome tendencies of the age. The fact that it is all right is proved in the same way that the Irishman proved his good character. Called upon in court to bring a witness to his being a man of good behavior, he said he could prove it by the chief of police. "By me?" said the astonished chief of police. "Why, I never saw or heard of the man before!" "That proves it," answered the Irishman. "I have lived in this town for twenty years, and if the chief of police has never had anything to do with me, that shows I am a law-abiding citizen."

Almost all the accusations made against equal suffrage by its opponents in the East are that it has not done this, or has not done that, in the way of bringing in the millennium. If they could show that it has done anything bad, they would. Since they can only talk about what it has not done, it must be at least guiltless of any harm.

Those who know it more intimately, in the suffrage States, say with Judge Lindsey, that it has proved not only harmless, but distinctly beneficial; and they show their sincerity by defeating every suggestion for its repeal. The Hon. John W. Kingman of the Wyoming Supreme Court said that the last time a member of the Legislature made a proposal to repeal woman suffrage "his motion failed for want of a seconder, and he was laughed down by the House." That was many years ago; and the attempt has never been renewed.

A. S. B.

WHERE WOMEN DO NOT VOTE

If the recently-revealed fact that 5,000 children are working in the beet fields of Colorado proves that woman suffrage in that State is a failure, then, according to Owen Lovejoy, the secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, it is a strange thing that the anti-suffragists have not suggested taking away the vote from the men in Iowa, where it has been known for years that 16,000 children are in agriculture, and in Kentucky, where they number 53,000, and in North Carolina, where they number 120,000. —Mrs. Anna Cadogan Etz in La Follette's.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

ILLINOIS

The women of Alton have rendered substantial service to their city in securing an election board that will serve without pay, and free polling places for a special election July 11.

The Park Commissioners asked the executive board of the women's civic organization, known as the Vigilant Improvement Association, to meet with them at the City Hall last May. The president of the park commission explained that it would be necessary to hold a special election in order to have funds for park purposes, and asked the co-operation of the women in making the election of as little expense as possible. The women promised to do their best. Two weeks afterward they were able to present to the park commissioners a full list of election officials who would serve without pay, and a complete list of polling places which had been donated.

This achievement of the women, who were led by Mrs H. M. Schweppe, will mean the saving of a good round sum to the city. There are 15 precincts, at each of which it takes six officers, or 90 officers in all. At city elections the officers are paid five dollars a day. The women were thus able to save the city $450 on the pay roll alone. By securing free polling places they will bring the total amount saved to something over $500.

While there are both men and women on the election board, it was the women alone who made the campaign to save the city's money. It was not an easy task by any means, for in some parts of the city it was almost impossible to find those who would serve without pay, and property owners were not always willing to give the use of their buildings; but the women's persuasiveness prevailed.

Their last stroke is to hold a school of instruction so that the women officials at the polls will do creditable work. The men may also avail themselves of the opportunity this school affords if they so desire.

Officers of the ward civic leagues of Chicago gave a luncheon last week for Mrs. Bernard L. Engelke, who has during the last three years organized civic leagues in the 35 city wards. At this luncheon Mrs. Engelke presented her successor, saying she had the keenest satisfaction in knowing that her work is to go on under the able direction of Mrs. Frederick A. Dow, who was for two years State president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

KENTUCKY

In spite of the heat in Kentucky a great deal of interest was shown by the people in Margaret Foley's recent speeches. In Louisville she spoke at the first factory meeting ever held there, and she says that the men seemed very interested. Open air meetings were also held in Lincoln Park and Highland Park near Louisville. Other meetings were held at Hodgenville, Elizabethtown, Pineville, Corbin, Shelbyville, Frankfort and Middlesboro. At Middlesboro a few days before, when the Chautauqua came, the chairman of the board of education had refused to allow Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout to speak in the school hall, where the Chautauqua meetings were being held, because she was to talk on suffrage. Therefore the people who attended the Chautauqua heard the first part of the program in the school hall, and then those who wished to hear Mrs. Trout had to go to another hall a block away.

NEW YORK

Since the weather got a little mixed this year, what might have been a suffrage May-pole dance got shuffled into the wrong pack and almost turned itself into a Fourth of July safe and sane parade, says the New York Evening Post of an event in New York last week. But as the White Knight told Alice, it isn't what it is called, but "what it really is" that matters. And it really was a good time for 300 children, the kind of good time that ice cream and cake help to make.

There was a march first of all, led by a sure enough "If-you're-waking,-call-me-early" kind of queen, and ended in Central Park around a Maypole of yellow and white, with yellow suffrage ribbons and flowers.

Mrs. Jerome Cook, captain of the Fifteenth Assembly District for the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, was hostess for the party.

WISCONSIN

Suffrage automobile parades were planned for the Fourth of July in Waukesha and Racine County.

INDIANA

A large suffrage conference will be held at Merom, July 10 to 15, which, while primarily designed for the suffragists in the southwestern part of the State, will be attended from every district in the State.

The first three days of the conference will be devoted to round table discussions and on Thursday a program with prominent speakers will be held. The meetings will be held out-of-doors on the bluffs.

Miss Helen Benbridge, chairman of the oganization committee of the Woman's Franchise League, has sent detailed instructions to the leagues throughout the State covering the conduct of the big automobile campaign from Aug. 15 to Sept. 1. District and county chairmen are requested to co-operate with local leagues and to map out a systematic plan in each county in each district. Suffrage literature, suffrage pennants and banners can be secured from the State headquarters in the Odd Fellow Building, Indianapolis, and any other information from Miss Benbridge at Terre Haute as organization chairman. The work at this time is to be concentrated on agitation for the passage of the federal amendment, and short practical talks on the status of the matter in Congress at that time, and of the manner in which the federal amendment is operated when referred back to the States for ratification, will be made, as well as information generally about suffrage propaganda. Efforts are to be concentrated by all suffrage organizations to see that Congressmen are to be informed of the State public sentiment on the question and to notify them that the personal record on the final fate of the measure will directly affect their tenure of office. The leagues over the State are preparing to go into this with much enthusiasm and it promises to be the greatest campaign for suffrage action ever undertaken in the State.

CONNECTICUT

The Fairfield and Tolland county conventions were held last week. Fairfield county is next to New York, and active suffrage work has been going on there since 1909. The convention was held at Stratford. A suffrage parade, preceded by the boys' drum and fife band of the town, marched to the hall before the opening of the convention. Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, who led the Connecticut division in the Chicago parade of June 7, again acted as leader, and a number of decorated automobiles brought up the rear. Miss Ruutz-Rees of Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, county chairman, presided over the convention.

Tolland county has been the last county in Connecticut to come into the movement, and it is less well organized than any of the other counties. The convention at Rockville was arranged by Mrs. W. J. Bartlett, who also presided. It was held in Wesleyan Hall, and the ladies of the Methodist Church served lunch and did everything in their power to make the convention a success. The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association plans to follow up this convention with active organizing work.

MASSACHUSETTS

A "Get Together Party" of the suffragists of the First, Fifth and Sixth Middlesex districts was given by Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie at her summer home in Lincoln on July 7, with addresses by Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson and Mrs. Fred M. Cleaveland.

LOUISIANA

A recent hearing on the woman suffrage bill before the legislative committee to which it was referred held a double significance for suffragists. The mother of the man who introduced the bill in the General Assembly, Frank E. Powell of Beauregard Parish, was herself one of the women who urged a favorable report on the bill. It is a natural result that the high ideals of a woman who believes in justice and fair play should be inherited by her son. "Mrs. Powell cannot with any regard for accuracy be characterized as a 'new woman,'" comments the Pine Bluff (Ark.) Graphic, in describing the hearing. "Like thousands of other lovable, old-fashioned mothers, she has come to realize and appreciate how much better conditions would be if women had had the ballot 30 or 40 years ago, and probably to believe that a woman who is competent to rear a family of good men and women is as qualified to have a voice in public affairs as some of the specimens of genus homo who vote—after they have been told how."

OHIO

A State-wide primary will be held August 8, at which candidates will be nominated for the United States Senate and House, general State offices, members of the Legislature and county offices. The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association is promoting an active campaign of interviewing candidates for Congress, State offices and the Legislature, and is recommending to its branch associations that they interview candidates for county offices as well. The replies so far received indicate a very gratifying percentage of good suffragists among the candidates for various offices.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association will be held July 12. July 13 the State President, Mrs. Upton, meets with the executive board of the Montgomery County Woman Suffrage Association at Dayton and speaks in the evening at a dinner to which men as well as women are invited.

A week of meetings is scheduled for Knox County, beginning July 10. Arrangements are being made by local committees secured by Miss Alice Standish, and the speakers will be Miss Ella Haas, Miss Zara du Pont and Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser.

The Woman Suffrage Party of Cleveland is conducting a speakers' class at Headquarters, 1706 Euclid avenue.

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Anna E. Hendley and Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, president and vice-president of the Anthony League of Washington, D. C., spend their summers at Venice Park, Atlantic City, and are planning to do active suffrage work this summer in connection with the Chautauqua there. A celebration of the founding of the Anthony League, named for Susan B. Anthony, will mark the opening of the Chautauqua. Other days to be celebrated will be "Children's Day" on July 29, and "Woman's Day" on August 15.

1916 Call For The Convention of the National Council of Women Voters

The fourth annual convention of the National Council of Women Voters will be held in Cheyenne, Wyoming, July 26, 27, 28 and 29, inclusive.

The fact of this convention being held in the State of Wyoming makes it of special interest to all suffragists, for in the year 1869 the men of Wyoming Territory, believing in the development of real character more than of artificial traditions, declared that the women of that commonwealth should have the right of self-government. These patriotic men having outgrown the idea that the right of vote was confined to the men of the Puritan churches, or to such males as had forty pounds of personal property, or a freehold estate in land worth two pounds, were the first to adopt a constitution in accord with the basic principles established by our forefathers, namely, that taxation without representation should not be tolerated and that government without consent should not be forced on her women citizens. Since that time eleven other States and our only remaining territory have followed the example of Wyoming. Our cause has achieved a position that is no longer confined to a small section lying outside the scheme of national policy; but, by holding fast to our standard, we are reaching the great heart of our nation, which beats and throbs for exact justice for all our citizens, regardless of sex.

From the infancy of our republic we have been taught to reverence its thirteen original States, which, finally, one by one, adopted the constitution of the United States; but how much more noble, how much more patriotic, how much more in accord with the spirit of '76 are its twelve original suffrage States! These twelve Western States by far transcend those of the East in the spirit of fair play and justice, and history will repeat itself, for one by one will the Eastern States follow in the wake of those of the West in adopting woman suffrage. Then shall we have a new baptism of liberty and the United States will be a true republic indeed.

The National Council of Women Voters is non-partisan and non-sectarian. Its objects are threefold:—

First: To educate women voters in the exercise of their citizenship.

Second: To secure legislation in equal suffrage States in the interest of men and women, of children and the home.

Third: To aid in the further extension of woman suffrage in the United States.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are voters, the cause of the disenfranchised woman is our cause. If she suffers the degradation of disenfranchisement, we suffer with her; while she is bound, we are not free. The reality of possessing the ballot does not satisfy us so long as there are other women to whom its possession is denied.

At the present time, in the United States, one-fifth of the Senate, one-seventh of the House of Representatives and one-sixth of the presidential vote come from the equal suffrage States. These equal suffrage States cover more than one-half of the entire area of the whole United States. In these States are nearly FOUR MILLION WOMEN VOTERS.

You are cordially invited to attend our convention. Will you aid in extending this invitation to others who are interested? We also ask you to kindly hand this call to your newspapers to print for the benefit of their readers. You will thus greatly help us in our publicity work.

(Signed) MRS. EMMA SMITH DEVOE,
President National Council of Women Voters.

Attest:
MRS. HARRISON G. FOSTER, Secretary.

Vice-Presidents:

Hon. Mary Bellamy, Wyoming	Dr. Viola M. Coe, Oregon
Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Colorado	Hon. Frances W. Munds, Arizona
Hon. Lily C. Wolstenholme, Utah	Mrs. Bertha Felt Thompson, Kansas
Miss Margaret S. Roberts, Idaho	Mrs. Martha B. Keller, Alaska
Mrs. Virginia Wilson Mason, Washington	Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Illinois
Miss Virginia V. Deal, California	Miss Anne H. Martin, Nevada
	Mrs. Dorothy B. Johnson, Montana

"MADE TROUBLE" IN WASHINGTON

Woman Superintendent Reforms School Situation That Had Let Boy Go to Ruin

Ten or twelve years ago a woman was elected county supertendent of schools in Walla Walla County, Washington, "and not long afterward," says the Sunset Magazine, "certain male politicians who had predicted trouble began to say, 'I told you so!" The woman was Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, now Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Washington, and the trouble which the politicians called attention to was real enough. Mrs. Preston doesn't deny that, but then—

"'It takes trouble to get things started, sometimes,' she explains. 'As the world advances, new needs are born. We were in a rut, and nothing short of a good jolting would lift us out!'

"She had induced some country people to send a rather promising boy into town, where he completed the high school course. Saloons and tobacco shops changed him and she was to blame!

"That was jolt number one, and there were others. Two courses were open to Mrs. Preston: she could 'Pooh Pooh!' the whole thing, or she could readjust her ideas to a new comprehension of truth. And, being a keen minded and practical woman, that is what she did. She began to study the rural education problem as it existed, rather than as, theoretically, it ought to exist. The result was that she began to look about for means of educating country boys and girls fully and satisfactorily in the country, and of developing country life 'from the inside.'

"The 'community center,' now fairly common throughout the northwest, is one of the results of this study and experiment. A community center usually has as its focal point a country school house. The vital idea back of it is that every school building is a 'plant' owned by the public, and which ought to be put to the fullest possible use. In practice, it is used as a sort of community club room; a forum for making and disseminating public opinion."

LEADERS MUST GO BEYOND PLANKS

Sensible Course Would Be to Submit Anthony Amendment at Once, Says Monitor

"If equal suffrage is to be removed from partisan politics during this campaign," says the Christian Science Monitor, "if the States that are Republican or the States that are Democratic are not to be disturbed or made uncertain by the suffrage issue, then it will be well for the party leaders to concede that the suffrage planks in both platforms did not express the party sentiment on the equal suffrage question and that the Susan B. Anthony amendment shall be submitted by the next session of Congress, no matter which side wins in the general battle. This is the sensible course to take. Equal suffrage cannot be long denied: why not concede it now?"

California Welfare Worker Answers Suffrage Queries

Helen Barg, of Industrial Commission, Cites Beneficial State Laws Passed by Women and Lauds Greater Team-Work of Women of all Classes

Definite testimony as to the practical working out of woman suffrage in California is contained in a letter received by the Springfield (Mass.) Equal Suffrage League from Helen V. Barg of the California Industrial Welfare Commission. The letter is in reply to one from the league, and answers in detail questions as to the practical effects of equal suffrage. Some of the questions and their answers are as follows:

"Does the eight-hour law for women passed in California since the enfranchisement of women apply to the canning industry?"

"The eight-hour law for women was passed in 1911 before the enfranchisement of women. The canning industry was exempted, but in 1913 there was passed as a direct consequence of the activity of the women of the State an act creating the industrial welfare commission, with powers of determining minimum wages for women and minors, fixing standard conditions of work, and also regulating the hours of women in those industries exempted by the eight-hour law. The commission has limited the hours in the canning industry to 10 per day, permitting overtime to 72 hours a week at an overtime rate of 1¼ regular rates. The average hours in the canning industry are less than 48 per week. The season is short—three weeks in the pea canneries, four weeks in some fruit canneries and longer in the city canneries. In the pea canneries the women worked 12 to 14 hours a day for the three-week season. The 10-hour regulation has resulted in the working of two shifts of eight hours each. The canners say that no overtime will be worked this season as a result of penalizing it by overtime rates. After several years' experience with the operation of an inflexible eight-hour law I personally have come to the conclusion that limited daily and weekly overtime at overtime rates will work out to greater advantage. The commission is having elaborate records kept in the canning industry as a basis of scientific work in the industry."

"Are the women of your State or city treated with less consideration, chivalry or courtesy than they were before enfranchisement?"

"Certainly not. The relations of men and women, as of men toward other men, are fundamentally economic and are not affected by the fact that once or twice a year a woman goes to the polls and registers her opinion on public questions. Women have been accorded much more consideration as members of the community since 1911.'

"Are there separate vocational schools for girls in your State or city?"

"There is very little vocational education in this State. We have separate classes in cooking, millinery, dressmaking and other branches of domestic arts for the girls, and classes in sloyd, surveying, electrical work and certain other trades for boys, but not separate schools. We are planning on great growth in this direction, which will necessitate separate schools. In our State reformatories the girls and boys have been placed in separate institutions, far apart, and are given vocational training."

"Please give concrete instances of the influence of women in civic affairs in your city."

"The women of Los Angeles secured the purchase of a site for a municipal civic center, the last large piece of land in the heart of the city. We have eliminated barber shops, livery stables and similar places as polling places and are now using portable booths where other desirable location is not convenient. About 60 of these booths are on school grounds. Women are not trying to do things just as women. We are co-operating with men and men's organizations in various movements and are not trying to make records of "women's accomplishments." I think the greatest service that the women of the community have done is in opening the schools as civic centers, in studying public questions and carrying on educational campaigns on public matters, and in the general assumption of responsibility."

"What is the attitude of those who were once upon a time antis? Do they co-operate in civic works, etc?"

"We are all citizens and voters now and we are forgetting that some of our women opposed suffrage. Mrs. Cornelius Cole, a delegate to the national Republican convention, was one of our strongest antis. We did not argue about it in the recent campaign. A woman who has the courage of her convictions and the energy to be willing to get out and work is good material for citizenship and its responsibilities. When you have secured the vote you will find the antis among the best workers in the greater work of fulfilling your added responsibilities."

"Do the women take an active interest in State and national affairs as well as municipal? Please give illustrations."

"Women have taken a greater interest in State affairs than in local. The following laws were principally enacted because of the influence of women:—

"Separation of girls from boys in reformatories.

"Raising the age of consent from 16 to 18.

"Creation of the industrial welfare commission.

"Creation of the immigration and housing commission.

"Increased appropriation to the manual arts normal school.

"Formation of tuberculosis bureau under State Board of Health.

"Separation of delinquents from dependents under State charge.

"Revision of State aid to orphans and half orphans so that mothers caring for children receive about 70 per cent. in place of the old system of caring for children in institutions.

"Revision of the juvenile court law.

"Extension of the child labor law, with co-operation in its enforcement.

"Provision for home teachers for immigrants.

"Pure milk bill, etc."

"Is there democratic teamwork among all classes of women?"

"I consider that one of the greatest benefits of our campaign for suffrage was the bringing together of the different classes of women in the State. I wish that our campaign had been harder so that this process would have been carried on to a greater extent than was the case. Enfranchisement has not eliminated snobbishness, but it has helped very much. Mrs. Noel, a trades' union woman, was elected to the board of the Women's City Club, and has been received with the greatest courtesy and consideration. The Progressive Household Club, an organization of houseworkers, has been the guest of the Friday Morning Club, an organization of our most cultured women. Our club women have adopted resolutions to co-operate with all organizations of working women, and in other ways we are moving along to a better working co-operation."

WOMAN DEBATER WINS OVER FIELD

Northwestern University Undergraduate Sees New Problem of 20th Century Home and Woman

This year for the first time since its organization more than twenty years ago a woman has competed in the contest of the Northern Oratorical League, composed of the State Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Northwestern University and Oberlin College, and has won first place. She is Miss Mabel Mason, an undergraduate of Northwestern University. Her subject was "The College Woman and the Twentieth Century Home." In introducing her subject Miss Mason said: "We have today a new home problem, new because economic and social changes of the last three decades have revolutionized the home. Each home of the past was practically independent, isolated, and self-sufficient. Each provided within itself food, clothing and education for the family. Our grandmothers did the spinning, weaving and garment making; today machinery and specialized labor carry on these industries. The mother once moulded the candles and carried the water from the spring; today the large corporation or the municipality furnishes our light and water. America's nineteen million homes are bound into one great social body by filaments of pipe and wire, by public utilities and corporate industries, and by a growing unity of interest and purpose. This socialization gives us our new problem of the twentieth century home and the modern woman in the home."

WOMEN'S REFORM BOOMS COLORADO

Divorces Decreasing, Business Growing and Prisons Emptying Under State Prohibition

Crime and misdemeanor is steadily on the decrease in Colorado, and arrests have fallen off from month to month since prohibition, largely through women's votes, went into effect. Arthur J. Finch, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, reported at the national convention of the League last week in Indianapolis that in Denver alone in January, February, March, and April of this year there were 973 fewer arrests than during the same months last year, when the saloons were operating.

"The Denver county court officials," he said, "recently made a statement that the divorces have dropped 35 per cent. since the saloons went out of business."

Mr. Finch declared that what was true of Denver was true also of other cities in Colorado. He said that the population of the penitentiary had been steadily decreasing under prohibition, so that there are not enough convicts to do the road building, and it is necessary to make that improvement by using paid labor.

Closing up saloons, he said, had greatly reduced the number of applications for charity relief, and that all kinds of legitimate business had been benefited.

"One large dairy tells of an increase in business of $21,100 for four months under prohibition," said the speaker; "and the records of grocery houses and other lines of business indicate that poverty is decreasing. Real estate reports show fewer houses vacant, and the deposit statements of Denver banks show an increase of more than $1,000,000 a month since January 1, 1916."

TELLS OF TALK WITH PRESIDENT

Mrs. Hooker Says He Stated Democratic Plank Means What It Said

Mrs. D. E. Hooker of Richmond, Va., who interviewed President Wilson on June 21 with regard to the Democratic suffrage plank, telegraphs the Woman's Journal a correction in the account of her interview as follows:

"The President said the suffrage plank in the Democratic platform did not endorse the Federal amendment. I told him it did not mention the Federal amendment for or against. I asked him, 'What did the plank mean?' He said he hoped it meant what it said. I told him it did not say much, and that it let us think anything we wanted to. He said he thought it meant it should come through the States and not by the Federal amendment. The protests and demands of the Virginia Federation of Labor seemed to impress him."

CHEYENNE MECCA OF WOMAN VOTER

National Council to Meet During Frontier Days Annual Celebration

The National Council of Women Voters will hold its national convention in Cheyenne, Wyo., July 26 to 29 in conjunction with the Frontier Days Celebration, when the cowboys of the plains will have their 20th annual celebration. Women voters of the twelve suffrage States and Alaska will be represented.

Round trip tickets from Chicago may be secured for $28.50, with a side trip to Colorado Springs $30. Return tickets will be good until Oct. 30. Further information may be secured from Mrs. Laura J. Fixen, 1313 Carmen avenue, Chicago, chairman of the committee on transportation.

TOO UNEMOTIONAL TO BE VOTERS

Federated Clubs Did Not Yell or Stay Up All Night at Convention

The San Francisco "Star" compares the recent political conventions to the biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. "Looking back, in the light of recent-moving picture shows, how ashamed we feel of the sanity and decorum with which the women conducted themselves," it says. "Nobody yelled for an hour and forty-three minutes 'We want Mary,' or 'We want Janie'; nobody stormed around the hall, clutching banners and bumping people's heads with them; no bunches of women sat up all night trying to be harmonious and then went back to their respective headquarters to get abused for what they had or had not done. They just talked and voted, shook hands and then went home. How flat and stale and unprofitable—and unemotional! We have a new light on the why women's place is in the home."

Important Notice

All mail to The Woman's Journal should from now on be addressed to 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Mass. the new home of the paper. Mail addressed to 585 Boylston Street, Boston, will reach us, but the delivery will not be so prompt.

Dorchester is a part of Boston and The Woman's Journal will be listed in the Boston telephone directory as heretofore. Visitors from other States during the summer who are not familiar with the suburbs may call at the Boston office at the present address and make appointments. A cordial invitation to our housewarming in the fall and full particulars for visitors will be published later.

Two girls will keep regular office hours from 9 till 5 to answer the telephone, fill orders, answer questions, take subscriptions and make appointments at either the Boston or Dorchester office. The advertising department will retain a desk at the Boston address also.

Agnes E. Ryan.

SEES BALLOT AS .. POLITICAL PRAYER

Poling Tells Young People It Is As Much Religious Duty to Vote As to Pray

Daniel A. Poling, in speaking before a rally of Young People's Religious Societies recently held in Indianapolis, declared that every citizen not voting in two successive elections should be disfranchised for two years. He said: "For a Christian it is just as much a religious duty to vote as to pray. The ballot is a political prayer. There are men who take the priceless institutions of freedom without paying for them. They are the citizens who do not exercise their right at the polls."

If this suggestion were put into practice, there would be a storm of protest from men from Maine to Arizona. In 36 eastern States women do not even have a chance to vote, no matter how urgently their sense of duty urges them to expression.

ILLINOIS SHOWS FINE DRY RECORD

State Supt. McBride of Anti-Saloon League Declared Women Helped Greatly

A feature of the recent session of the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America, held in Indianapolis, was a stirring address by F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, who told of the great good being accomplished for the dry cause in Illinois as a result of woman suffrage.

"We are not dismayed or disheartened," he said, "nor do we need to be, for with only a township option law with which to work, fifty-three out of the 102 counties of the State are all dry, and 1,240 out of the 1,430 townships within the State are dry as well. Ninety-four counties have less than four wet spots within their bounds, and sixty-nine of the county seats have no saloons.

"Give us a county option law and ninety-six counties will go dry in the first round of elections. It is toward this end that we expect to work on the next Legislature."

J. N. Barker was defeated in a spirited contest for re-election as district superintendent of schools in the Third Chautauqua District last week by Mrs. Dorothy Barnes Connelly, the first woman to be elected to this position in Chautauqua county.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mrs. Adelaide Fairbanks Timmons, the daughter of Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice-President, has long been a member of the Congressional Union, and was one of the first to register at the Woman's Party convention headquarters in Chicago. She helped to organize the suffrage parade in Washington, D. C. on March 3, 1913.

Mrs. Hetty Green, who died this week, had to pay taxes on an estate of over $100,000,000, but she was among the women not considered worthy of a vote by the New York electorate last fall.

The North German Gazette recently published data which shows that, as a result of the men having been called to war, the number of women employed in government bureaus and offices in Germany has gradually increased until now the female employees are in a decided majority.

At the Jefferson Military College the only single graduate was a girl, this being the first year the institution has been coeducational. At the De Ridder High School all thirteen graduates were girls. "Is intelligence a bar to suffrage?" asks a Louisiana suffragist, "and do our Louisiana and Mississippi men really think we know too little to vote, or are they afraid we know too much?"

Mrs. Susie McAllister holds the unique distinction of having been elected to the office of postmistress in the town of Fort Gaines, Ga. Congressman Charles R. Crisp devised the plan of submitting to the users of the postoffice a voice in choosing the new incumbent for the position. The people selected Mrs. McAllister over a field of several competitors. She is said to be the first person of either sex to be elected to the office.

The Italian Government has decided to permit wives of Italians who have become naturalized Americans, and have not returned to Italy for military service, to join their husbands in America. This is something new. Previously these women were forbidden to leave the country. They must be American citizens whether or no if their husbands are. As Americans, however, they were not free to leave Italy except at the decree of the Government whose protection had been snatched from them.

DEPENDS ON WHAT THE WORD MEANT

Dr. Raymond's Use of "Respectability" May Have Been Right After All

"To be perfectly respectable is a great handicap nowadays, especially for a woman if she aspires to be among the liberators of her sex, or the leader of any social or economic or political movement which is to result in the immediate redemption of her race."

Dr. Charles A. Raymond of Union College said this in his recent address to the graduates of Vassar College.

"Dr. Raymond is right," comments the Rural New Yorker, "if, as we believe, he meant by 'respectable' walking in the narrow walled-in path which for years has been marked out for women. Women have too long played the part of plaything, drudge, or ornament upon which man can display his wealth. In pioneer days woman did a full man's part of service to the State. In these gentler days she should still do her full share as she will be glad to do—with brain as well as hand."

OPPOSE GIRLS AS WELL AS WOMEN

New York Town Wouldn't Give Them the Swimming Pool Even for One Night

The town of Pinnacle, N. Y., which voted against suffrage last fall, has furnished a series of reasons recently why it should have voted the other way. The latest concerns the recreation of its children.

The boys of the city are provided with a large club house. It has an auditorium, courses of free lectures, a gymnasium and a swimming pool. It costs many thousands of dollars, all collected from citizens of the town. It is called "a civic movement." In the town there is also a small and struggling club for girls with none of the advantages belonging to that of the boys. It has no house of its own, no swimming pool, no gymnasium. It has never come before the city for any support whatever; and for this it has been commended by the men voters of Pinnacle, who have otherwise not noticed it. It is supported by "dues" and by small contributions of women. It is not called a civic movement, but a private philanthropy.

A short time ago the directors of the girls' club asked the directors of the boys' club if the girls might have the use of the swimming pool for one night each week. This request was refused because it was thought unfair to deprive the boys of the use of "their" pool even for one night. In the town of Pinnacle it is not conceded to be the province of a "civic movement" to "save" girls. When they have got past being saved and demand attention from hospitals, the justice of the peace, the overseer of the poor, or the police, they become of interest to the town in general.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____dollars.

SUBSTITUTE FOR MEN WHO FIGHT

"Post" Wonders Why Canadian Women Are Not Able to Vote if They Do Men's Work

In answer to an appeal to set more men free to enlist, a large Canadian organization of women has made a formal offer of its services to the National Manufacturers' Association, declaring that its members are ready to volunteer as industrial workers in place of men who go to the front. It is expected to make possible about 10,000 enlistments. The Boston Post says:

"Such energy on the part of the women is exemplary of the spirit of the Dominion. Those who cannot fight in the ranks can at least send substitutes, and for this they offer to make sacrifice. It is further suggestive of the competence of these citizens to share in the work of civil government as well as in that of military duty. Why should not the franchise of the men thus sent to the front be exercised by women who send them and take their places in work at home?"

COMMISSION FORM KEPT IN DENVER

No Truth in Report That City's New Charter Had Abolished Reform

The report that the commission form of government in Denver had been abandoned in the new charter is entirely misleading. Professor Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard received the following response from a Denver friend in regard to the matter. The letter is quoted from the Chicago Public:

"A good deal of the charter remains unchanged. The Preferential System of Voting, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall are retained. Four Commissioners, now known as Managers, and a Mayor, are substituted for the five Commissioners that were formerly in control of the city's affairs. One of these five Commissioners was designated Mayor, but having no veto power and no authority greater than the others, he was merely a figurehead. This part of the charter has been amended and the people have gone to the other extreme, conferring upon the Mayor extraordinary power. He names the four Commissioners designated Manager of Revenue, Manager of Safety and Excise, Manager of Improvements and Parks, and Manager of Health and Charity. These are the executive departments.

"The important modification that has given color to the charge that Denver abandoned the Commission Form of Government is the provision ostensibly depriving the Commissioners of legislative functions, a Council of nine members having been created by the recent charter amendment. Its duties are purely legislative. This feature, however, was not even considered in the campaign. An amendment proposing a return to the old system of mayor and council and other city officials elected by the people was overwhelmingly defeated.

"There were many issues involved in the election, and the merits or demerits of Commission Government had little or nothing to do with the result."

In Warren County, N.Y., a girl named Gladys had as her "appointed round" the enrolment of voters in a section of the county where there is neither trolley nor railway. She used her father's horse and sleigh in deep winter and traveled from farm to farm for a day and a half, gaining over 100 signatures and incidentally making several converts to the cause. In the entire township there were only 318 votes.

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INFANT PARALYSIS MATTER OF VOTE

Garbage, Sewage, Unclean Food and Education Are Managed at the Ballot Box

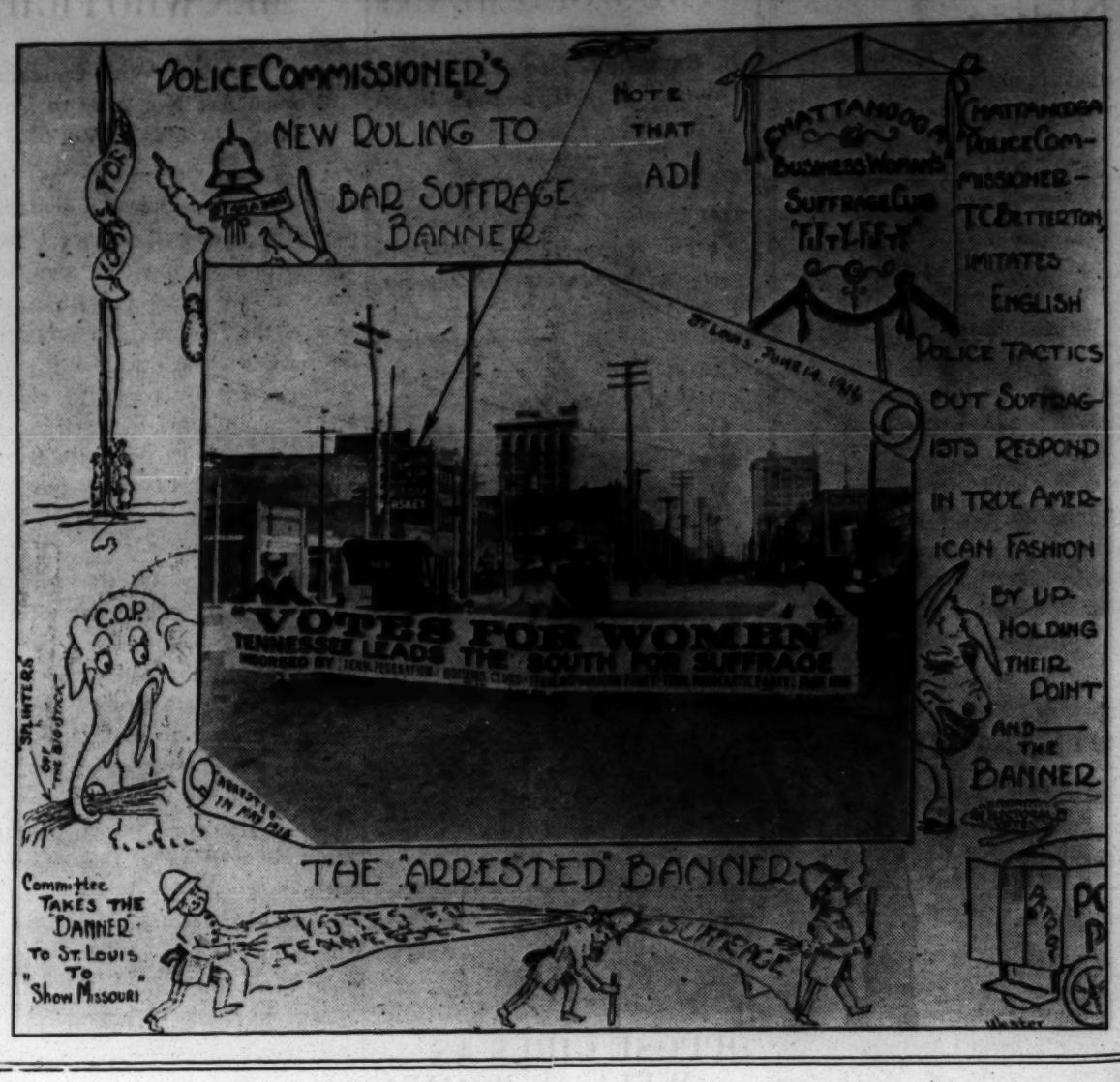
An epidemic of infantile paralysis spread through New York last week and menaced the entire country. The outbreak, according to Health Commissioner Emerson, threatens to go beyond that of 1907, when there were 2500 cases in the city. Five hundred and twenty-four cases had been reported by July 5 and 126 deaths.

The prevention and arrest of this disease is a matter of government. According to Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute, it is spread in several ways. Through kissing a child or through its coughing and sneezing, the mother or nurse may communicate it from one child to another; the disease may come on unclean food which is eaten uncooked; improper sewage or flies which collect about the nose and mouth of the patient may carry it.

"The infected area," says Dr. Emerson, "contains many old tenements, and garbage and ashes are deposited in the halls. It is reported that these areas are infested with cats, and the garbage and ash piles draw flies. With the cooperation of the various departments these areas are being cleaned up."

Garbage is a matter of government; sewage is a matter of government; the selling of unclean food is a matter of government; and the proper instruction of mothers and nurses is a matter of government. It is high time that women had a voice in these matters.

THE "ARRESTED" BANNER


POLICE COMMISSIONER'S NEW RULING TO BAR SUFFRAGE BANNER
NOTE THAT AD!
CHATTANOOGA BUSINESS WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CLUB "TEN-EYED"
CHATTANOOGA POLICE COMMISSIONER T.C. BETHERTON IMITATES ENGLISH POLICE TACTICS OUT SUFFRAGISTS RESPOND IN TRUE AMERICAN FASHION BY UP-HOLDING THEIR POINT AND THE BANNER
ST. LOUIS JUNE 14, 1916
"VOTES FOR WOMEN" TENNESSEE LEADS THE SOUTH FOR SUFFRAGE
ARREST'S IN MY PIE
THE "ARRESTED" BANNER
Committee TAKES THE BANNER TO ST. LOUIS TO "Show Missouri"
VOTES FOR WOMEN
SUFFRAGE

When the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, the Tennessee Republicans and the Tennessee Democrats all came out in a month's time for votes for women, Miss Margaret Ervin, the young woman lawyer of Chattanooga, designed a huge banner to celebrate the victories. The Business Woman's Suffrage Club, by permission of the Police Commissioner's office, stretched it across the main street of Chattanooga. The following day Commissioner of Police T. C. Betherton, whose father's whiskey advertisement may be seen in the corner of the above photograph, sent a squadron of police with a patrol wagon, "arrested" the banner and took it to police headquarters. Miss Ervin, Mrs. C. H. Pyron and Miss Marguerite McWhorter rescued the banner and obtained permission from a merchant near where it originally appeared to put it on the front of his building, where it remained for several days. The committee also took the banner to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis.

"ONLY THE BRAVE MERIT THE VOTE"

Senator Wadsworth, However, Dodges War Duty, to Serve "Better" in Congress

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, is an anti-suffragist. He has also been a lieutenant in the National Guard. He undoubtedly believes, with most anti-suffragists, that women are not strong enough to cast a ballot, and that only those who bear muskets should be counted at the polls.

Yet hardly had the National Guard been called to service than Senator Wadsworth sent in his resignation as lieutenant. He said that he believed he would be of more service to the country in Congress than in the field. One of the ways in which Mr. Wadsworth will be "of service" will be to vote against the federal amendment enfranchising women. A great many women are of the opinion that he would better be in the field.

The California Federation of Women's Clubs, through its Legislative Board, announces that it will recommend changes in the State laws affecting the legal rights of women at the next session of the Legislature. The changes include an amendment of the community property laws placing women on the same basis as men before the law; a law governing the selection of women for jury duty, and an amendment of the mothers' pension law to prevent children, who are beneficiaries under the law, from becoming wards of the Juvenile Courts.

HUGHES OUT FOR MORE DEMOCRACY

Says We Need it More Than Increased Population, Territory or Wealth

In his address on the Fourth of July at Bridgehampton, Long Island, Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, said:

"We need not vast extent of territory, not great population, not simply extraordinary statistics of national wealth, although they speak in eloquent words of energy and managing ability; but what we need more than anything else is an intelligent comprehension of the ideals of democracy. Those ideals are that every man shall have a fair and equal chance according to his talents. It is not an ideal of democracy that one alone shall emerge because of conspicuous ability, but that there shall be a great advance of the plain people of the country, upon whom the prosperity of the country depends. We deplore every condition in which we find man lower than he should be under a free government. We want victories of democracy that the level of success shall be raised."

Just how much of this speech refers to women, Mr. Hughes will probably make known in his formal acceptance of the nomination, which is tentatively set for July 15. His tour of the West in August will include speeches in Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, possibly Los Angeles, and other cities where women vote.

FALL MEETING IS MOST IMPORTANT

Mrs. Catt Says Early Convention Will Enable Suffragists to Prepare for November

The emergency convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be held at Atlantic City, Sept. 6 to 10, will be the only convention of the Association this year. In announcing it Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says in the June Headquarters Newsletter:

"It will be as easy for workers to attend a convention in summer as autumn and it will have the positive advantage of avoiding all the autumn campaigns.

"The Board feel that the time has come to take a hand in the fall elections, but they are unwilling to dictate an election policy without conference with workers from all the States.

"There is a crisis in our movement which no worker can fail to recognize. The wisest, sanest, and best balanced judgment is needed to determine the next steps. Suffragists, prepare for the most important meeting in the annals of our movement."

The convention will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., at Nixon's Theatre (on the boardwalk) from Wednesday, Sept. 6, to Sunday, Sept. 10, inclusive. Hotel headquarters will be at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

"What can any good party politician say to the question, "Do you or do you not accept the declaration of your national party platform in favor of woman suffrage?" asks the Independent.

TEACHERS CHEER SUFFRAGE SPEECH

Bryan's Declaration That They Ought to Have Vote Wins Burst of Applause

William Jennings Bryan won the goodwill of the women teachers at the convention of the National Education Association when he departed from his topic to argue the question of equal suffrage. The New York Tribune says that he was shown during his speech the greatest enthusiasm that had greeted any speaker before the convention.

"Nearly all of the teachers of the country are women," he said. "If the women teachers have sense enough to teach the men all they know, the presumption is that they have sense enough to vote.

"Man must think very little of himself," he added, "or very much of the ballot if he is willing to turn himself over to the care of a woman, but will not intrust the ballot to her."

KITCHENER NEVER A FOE TO CAUSE

In the course of a tribute to the late Lord Kitchener, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, the English suffragist, remarked:

"I do not know whether I should be correct in stating that Lord Kitchener believed in woman suffrage, but he was not antagonistic to it." Mr. Lawrence recalled the fact that when near friends of Lord Kitchener's, who were suffragists, "were called upon to suffer for their convictions, he showed them great kindness and consideration."

LAST L AUGHS

Jasper: "Many a wise word is spoken in jest."

Jumpuppe: "Yes; but they can't compare with the number of foolish ones that are spoken in earnest."—Life.

Mrs. Exe: "You always have such wonderful success in getting people to come to your parties."

Mrs. Wye: "Oh, I always tell the men that it's not to be a dress-up affair, and the women that it is."—Boston Transcript.

"Why, Tommy," said the Sunday school teacher, "don't you say your prayers every night before you go to bed?"

"Not any more," replied Tommy, "I uster when I slept in a folding bed, though."

"Every woman ought to learn to swim."

"Perhaps," replied Miss Cayenne. "And yet it would spoil so many romances if all a girl had to do when she thought she was drowning was to rescue herself."—Washington Star.

A Canadian teacher unexpectedly inherited an English estate of £20,000. In the lawyer's office the clerks made bets as to how she would take it. One thought she would scream, two that she would burst into tears, two others favored hysterics. Her reply to the messenger was disconcerting: "I shall finish my monthly report, hear these spelling errors, whip two boys, and be at your office in forty minutes."—Century.

Stubbs: "What's the trouble, old chap? You look angry."

Penn: "Oh, I'm sizzling. It took me an hour to button up my wife in the back, and then I told her a joke and she laughted so much the buttons all flew off. What's the use of telling a woman a joke, anyhow?"—Western Christian Advocate.

"Has the scientific study made much difference in your boy, Josh?"

"Not as much as you might think," replied Farmer Corntossel. "Out in the garden he calls everything by its botanical name. But when he's sittin' up to the table, passin' his plate, he's careful to use the kind of words we all understand."—Washington Star.

"Asphodelia Twobble went down into the tenement district yesterday to brighten the lives of poor slumdwellers."

"Highly commendable. What did she do for them?"

"She told them about the good times she's been having at Palm Beach."—Birmingham Age Herald.

The Bishop of London told an amusing story of the way in which a man who had been giving way to drink was reformed. He was induced to attend ambulance classes, and soon afterward the bishop called on his wife and asked her how her husband was. "He's a changed man, sir," said the wife. "Instead of spending his evenings in the public-house, he stops at home every night and bandages the cat!"—Christian Register.